REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1887-88.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1888.

CONTENTS OF REPORT.

	Page
I. General Summary—	
Attendance Returns	1
Expenditure	4
II.—University Education—	
Arts Colleges	7
Professional Colleges	9
III.—Secondary Schools—	
High Schools	11
Middle Schools	17
IV.—Primary Education—	
Boys	21
Girls	27
V.—The Education of Special Classes—	
The Rájkumár College, &c.	30
Maráthás, &c.	32
Mahomedans	32
The Depressed Castes	33
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	33
VI.—Special Instruction—	
Normal Schools	34
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art	35
Drawing Classes	36
Medical Schools	39
Veterinary College	39
Agricultural Classes	39
Engineering School	40
Industrial Schools	40
VII.—Miscellaneous Notices	42
APPENDICES	i—xlviii

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY, 1887-88.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following statement gives the attendance returns (General Table I in Appendix A) for the last two years:—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1886 87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Public Institutions.				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges	9	9	955	1,020
Professional Colleges	4	4	678	548
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools	388	398	38,064	39,623
Primary Schools	7,520	7,771	434,377	440,626
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools	11	11	732	755
Other Schools	64	81	1,493	1,487
Total, Public Institutions ...	7,996	8,274	476,299	484,059
Private Institutions.				
Advanced	287	144	4,225	2,641
Elementary	2,640	2,814	61,512	67,698
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,927	2,958	65,737	70,339
Grand Total ...	10,923	11,232	542,036	554,398

The number of boys under instruction has risen from 489,095 to 500,872, and the number of girls from 52,941 to 53,526. According to the reckoning of the Supreme Government, these figures give us about 27 pupils for every hundred boys and 3 pupils for every hundred girls of school-going age, or 15 per cent. for boys and girls together. But if we look to the figures for public institutions only, the number of boys under instruction has risen from 428,999 to 434,887, and the number of girls from 47,300 to 49,172, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls has risen from 461,544 to 468,358, and the average daily attendance from 338,172 to 348,217. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls is 73 for 1886-87 and 74 for 1887-88.

The net increase for public institutions is distributed as under :—

	Schools.	Pupils.	
	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts Colleges	...	65	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	130
Secondary Schools	10	1,559	...
Primary Schools	251	6,249	...
Training Schools	...	23	...
All other special Schools	17	...	6
Total ...	278	7,896	136

2. General Table III gives full details as to the attendance in the different classes of public schools, and the figures contrast with those of the previous year, as under :—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1886-87.	1887-88	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease
Government	134	130	14,363	13,475	...	4	...	888
Local Boards	4,959	4,308	296,474	218,710	71	...	...	2,477
Municipal Boards ...		722		75,287				
Native States	1,851	1,968	104,550	111,665	117	...	7,115	
Aided	1,020	1,067	57,495	60,298	47	...	2,803	...
Unaided	32	79	3,417	4,624	47	...	1,207	...
Total ..	7,996	8,274	476,299	484,059	282	4	11,125	3,365

The number of pupils learning English has risen from 40,088 to 41,869, and the number learning a vernacular language from 453,117 to 462,515, while in the classical language there is a fall from 15,550 to 14,892. The falling off in the classical language appears to be due to the exclusion of the subject from the new University School Final Examination. Every race has contributed to the increase of the year, as is shown by the following figures :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
*Europeans and Eurasians	3,391	3,423
Portuguese and Native Christians	7,778	8,054
Jews	971	1,043
Pársis	12,575	12,588
Mahomedans	60,972	62,729
Hindus ... Bráhmans	92,199	93,336
Hindus ... Other Hindus	285,310	287,641
Hindus ... Low castes	8,269	9,860
Aboriginal and Hill tribes	4,805	5,844
Others	29	41
Total ...	476,299	484,059

3. The results of the public examinations will be found in General Table VI, and the stages of instruction in schools for general education are shown in General Table V. The divisional returns for vernacular or primary schools are as under :—

Divisions	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils on the rolls.	Upper Primary Stage			Lower Primary Stage						Total		
			1			2			3					
			Boys.	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Central Division.	2,365	122,019	32,839	1,995	34,834	34,051	3,764	37,815	42 236	*7,184	49,370	109,126	12,893	122,019
Northern do.	2,736	169,929	49,128	2,484	51,607	58,835	5,861	64,696	44,701	8,835	53,626	152,749	17,180	169 929
Southern do	2,231	124,496	35,006	1,765	36,771	41,085	3,602	44,687	34,453	8,585	43,038	110 544	13,952	124,496
Sind . ..	446	23,944	7,610	283	7,893	8,260	695	8,955	6,290	856	7,146	22,160	1,784	23 944
Aden	3	238	24	..	24	69		69	145	.	145	238		238
Total	7,771	440,626	124,609	6,477	131,079	142,300	13,922	156,222	127,915	25,410	153,325	394,817	45,809	440,626

* In the report for 1886-87 an aided school returned 195 Native Christians as Eurasians. The mistake was corrected.

4. The distribution of the schools throughout the Presidency is as under :—

Districts and Native States	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and inhabited Villages.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1868	Increase and Decrease of the year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Pupils. Increase.	Pupils. Decrease.	Number of Schools not yet recognised by the Department shown in columns 12 and 13 of General Table I.	Number of Pupils in such Schools.	Percentage of total Pupils in columns 6 and 12 to Population.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average number of Square Miles to each village with a school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central Division.														
Bombay	22	1	778,196	233	28,005	2		159		161	10 043	4·9	1	22
Poona District	5,348	1,185	900 621	469	25,321	29	..	310	.	76	3,189	3·0	283	19
Sátára do ..	4,988	1,342	1,062 350	312	18,972	17		595		183	1 861	1 9	344	14
Sholápur do	4,531	713	583,411	262	12,104	2		43		46	1,082	2·2	216	22
Ahmednagar do. .. .	6,666	1,334	751,248	426	10,773	50	.	534	..	53	1,200	2 4	268	23
Násik do.	5,940	1,333	781,206	320	15 666	11		468		28	094	2 1	226	26
Khándesh do.	9,944	2,033	1 237,231	461	23,378	.			409	90	1,671	2·0	437	23
Total ..	37,417	8,891	5,316,047	2,250	112,274	106		1,950	409	426	8,758	2 2	1,788	21
Akalkot State .. .	448	105	58,040	27	1,408	2		136		4	90	2 5	23	22
Sátára Agency	844	143	117,318	48	1,650	5	.	79	.	11	227	1 6	39	22
Bhor State .	1,491	477	146,876	28	1,025			1	.	4	28	7	25	60
Total	2,833	725	321,234	103	4,083	7		216		19	345	1·0	87	33
Total, Central Division .	40,272	9,617	6,410,477	2 586	144,362	115		4,325	409	606	19,146	2 5	1 876	21
Northern Division														
Surat District	1,662	782	614,198	356	23,250	3	..	1,050		115	3,942	4 4	279	6
Broach do .	1,453	40	326,930	289	16,650	5		114		13	680	5 9	223	6
Kaira do	1,609	581	804 900	274	24,571	11		504		53	1,389	2·9	240	6
Ahmedabad do	3 821	882	856,324	268	21,051	17		1,568		101	4,405	2·9	214	17
Panch Mahals .	1,618	675	255,479	114	5,464	6	.	58		15	788	2 4	81	20
Camp Baroda .	1	1	4,624	4	184		,					3 9	1	1
Camp Deesa	5	1	4 546	2	109	4			24			2 3	1	5
Thána District .	4,243	2 101	908,548	260	15 081	5		429		157	2 290	1 9	286	15
Total	14,407	5,408	3,775,449	1,567	104,360	48	...	3,718	24	454	13,484	3 1	1,324	11
Káthiáwár Agency	20,559	4,168	2 349 899	854	49 919	41	.	3,435		106	5,782	2·3	659	31
Rewa Kántha do . ..	4,935	1,186	549,892	101	6,580	4		132		23	581	1 2	92	53
Cutch State	6,500	897	512,084	123	7,187	.	.	.	135	103	4,517	2·2	135	49
Surat Agency .	1,220	379	161,192	33	1,841		.		59	2	88	1·2	28	43
Cambay do .	350	85	86,074	10	1,123	.			42	14	610	2·0	7	50
Mahi Kántha do	11 049	1,816	517,485	99	6 180	3	.	358	.	15	345	1 2	96	115
Pálanpur do	8,000	1,108	576,478	40	2,497		.	171	..	50	1,307	6	61	131
Baroda State				5	494	.	..		18	..			3	
Jawhár do .	534	116	48,556	10	230	1		.	1		..	4	8	67
Ahmedabad Agency		.	.	2	88			.	..	.	..		2	
Total	53,147	9 725	4 785,600	1,277	76,075	49		4,096	255	318	13 180	1 8	1,091	49
Total, Northern Division	67 554	15,133	8,561,049	2,844	180,435	97		7,814	279	767	26,664	2 4	2,415	28
Southern Division														
Belgaum District .	4,657	1,097	864,014	326	19,685	..	5		2,093	46	775	2 3	314	14
Dhárwár do	4,535	1,285	882,907	513	28,678	.	16		1,171	105	1,648	3 4	485	9
Bijápur do .	5,757	1,141	698,493	285	12,761		25	.	551	70	1,111	2 1	312	18
Kánara do	3,911	1,109	421,840	208	12,115	.	11	..	1,192	20	620	3 0	206	19
Ratnágiri do	3,922	1,297	997,090	234	16,206	9		.	142	250	4,138	2 0	395	9
Kolába do .	1,864	1,461	482,630	166	9,066		5	.	199	77	1,520	2 1	208	9
Total .	24,646	7,190	4,287,174	1,732	98,505	9	62	..	5,348	568	9,812	2 5	1,920	12
Kolhápur State	2,816	1,061	800,189	226	13,446	3		269		66	1,911	1·9	232	12
Southern Maratha States	2,784	652	523,703	249	12,504	14		896		68	1,769	2 7	91	30
Sávánúr State .	70	24	14,763	6	365			17		5	85	3 0	8	8
Játh State .	884	180	49,486	24	800			92		2	25	1 8	21	42
Sávantvádi State	900	226	174,433	83	3,796	8			100	27	633	2·5	99	9
Janjira State .	325	226	76,361	39	1,965	39		1,965		22	278	2 9	59	5
Total	7,729	2,369	1,638,935	605	32,876	64		3,239	100	200	4,701	2·2	510	15
Total, Southern Division	32,375	9,559	5,926,109	2,337	131,381	73	62	3,233	5,448	768	14,513	2 4	2,430	13
Sind														
Karáchi District	14,120	746	478,688	108	7,113	7		264		185	1,834	1·8	238	59
Hyderabad do .	9,030	1,187	754,624	168	8,730	6			139	204	2,186	1·4	312	29
Thar and Párkar	12 729	78	203 344	23	1,453	8		157		36	309	·9	53	240
Shikárpur District	9,629	1,147	852 086	150	8,842	14			196	209	4,101	1 5	423	23
Upper Sind Frontier	2,759	201	124,181	44	1,420	20		463		51	504	1·6	88	31
Total, Sind	48,267	3,304	2,413,823	503	27,558	55		884	435	785	9,024	1 5	1,114	43
Aden . .	5	5	34,860	4	323			.	25	32	992	3 7		
Total, British Districts	124,824	24 799	16,600,549	6,289	371,025	220	62	6,711	6,141	2,426	52,113	2 5	6,147	20
Total, Native States	63 709	12,819	6,745,769	1,985	113,084	120		7,545	355	532	18,226	1·9	1,688	37
Grand Total	188,533	37,618	23,346,318	8,274	484 009	340	62	14,256	6,496	2,958	70,339	2 3	7,836	24

5. The total expenditure from all sources is given in General Tables II and IV, and the figures contrast with those of the previous year as under:—

Years.	Number of Public Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Expenditure from					
			Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	7,996	476,299	17,88,891	7,05,378	2,13,825	9,51,376	13,36,500	49,95,970
1887-88	8,274	484,059	16,20,107	8,20,855	2,78,008	10,75,025	14,19,925	52,13,920

The main cause for the decrease in the expenditure from *Provincial Funds* has been a reduction in the building grants and in grants for furniture and apparatus. Besides this, the figures for 1886-87 included arrear payments to aided schools (Rs. 45,000) and to municipal schools (Rs. 25,000). The increase in the expenditure from *Local Cess* is caused by additional expenditure both on schools and on buildings. Allowing for the arrear claims paid to the mofussil Municipalities in 1886-87, I find the increase in the expenditure from *Municipal Rates* to be Rs. 40,000. This increase has gone in part to municipal schools and in part to aided schools. The increase in *Fees* is general, but aided schools are the largest contributors. And the increase in the expenditure from *all other sources* of revenue is due to the development of aided schools, as the expenditure from public funds in Native States shows a small decrease.

Various percentages are worked out in General Table II, and the total expenditure of the year is divided between the different funds, as under :—

	Per Cent.
Provincial Funds	31·07
Local Cess	15·75
Municipal Rates	5·33
Fees	20·62
Revenues of Native States (including cess and rates in Native States)	14·42
All other sources	12·81

I remarked last year on the impossibility of getting accurate figures of the expenditure from other than public funds, especially in the case of buildings and of grants to indigenous schools. In these cases and also in the case of endowments belonging to Government institutions, the omission of the full cost makes the percentage of expenditure from public funds appear to be higher than it really is. The share which each class of institutions has in the total expenditure is as follows :—

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,77,077	8,68,999
Local Board	12,17,528	12,65,365
Municipal Board ...	4,28,082	5,24,660
Native State	8,97,722	8,77,287
Aided	11,30,990	11,96,298
Unaided	43,849	68,050
General	4,00,722	4,13,261
Total ...	49,95,970	52,13,920

The figures for Local Boards in 1886-87 include Rs. 63,637 on account of schools in Bombay which are now classed as municipal schools. The institutions classed as general consist of the University and of the Government offices for direction and inspection. The increase under this head is due to the University, which now returns an expenditure of Rs. 97,475 against Rs. 87,813 in 1886-87.

6. The following table compares the expenditure from Provincial Funds for the last two years :—

		Provincial Expenditure (net).	
		1886-87.	1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.
University Education ...	Arts Colleges	1,20,895	1,45,187
	Professional Colleges	51,119	71,314
School Education, General .	Secondary Schools...	3,46,210	3,02,122
	Primary Schools	5,64,652	5,42,881
School Education, Special .	Training Schools	62,932	61,849
	Medical Schools	25,908	22,168
	Other Special Schools	1,22,653	1,17,404
University		20,000	15,000
Direction		43,199	42,707
Inspection		2,07,145	1,98,889
Scholarships		30,535	30,896
Buildings		1,54,340	45,162
Furniture and Apparatus, &c.		22,030	2,487
Miscellaneous		17,273.	22,041
	Total ...	17,88,891	16,20,107

The increase under *Arts Colleges* is due to the payment of full grants to the Gujarát and Sind colleges and to the establishment of a new professorship in the Elphinstone College. The increase under *Professional Colleges* is owing to a large expenditure on account of furniture and apparatus for the College of Science, and to a fresh classification of charges between the college and the lower departments of the same institution. The decrease under *Secondary* and *Primary Schools* is due to the arrears already mentioned. The decrease under *Training Schools* is due to the payment, in 1886-87, of arrears due to the Ahmednagar school for 1885-86. The decrease under *Medical Schools* is due to arrangements made by the Medical Department. The decrease under *Other Special Schools* is due to the fresh classification mentioned above in connexion with the College of Science. On the other hand, the charges for veterinary schools have increased; and the year under report includes a payment of Rs. 25,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute against a grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Sirúr School in the previous year. The grant to the *University* was reduced by Rs. 5.000. The decrease under *Inspection* is owing to the reduction of an Inspector by the abolition of the North-East Division. The decrease under *Buildings and Furniture* is due to the fact that the accumulated claims of aided schools were paid off in 1886-87. The increase under *Miscellaneous* is owing to larger grants being paid to the authors of approved books.

7. The figures I have given are arranged according to the orders of the Government of India, but the gross expenditure under each head of the Provincial Budget was as under:—

	Expenditure, 1886-87.	Expenditure, 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
University	20,000	15,000
Direction	43,199	42,707
Inspection	2,14,403	2,07,143
Government Colleges, General	1,46,863	1,47,736
Do. do. Professional	1,06,602	1,12,801
Government Schools, General—		
(1) Secondary Schools	3,57,658	3,51,756
(2) Primary Schools	865	1,353
Government Schools, Special—		
(1) School of Art and Industry	34,100	26,380
(2) Training Schools...	60,329	61,975

	Expenditure, 1886 87.	Expenditure, 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grants-in-aid—		
(1) Payments to Colleges and Schools	3,32,445	2,81,148
(2) Building Grants	1,53,967	45,162
(3) Contributions to Local Boards	3,81,529	3,98,265
(4) Do. to Municipal Boards	1,40,532	1,24,365
Scholarships	28,697	27,316
Miscellaneous...	18,313	17,236
Grant Medical College and Medical Schools	56,716	53,199
Dakshina Fund	16,118	19,207
Scientific and other Minor Departments	22,336	27,421
Miscellaneous (rates and taxes)	570	.....
Aden Schools	2,336	2,139
Gross Total ...	21,37,578	19,62,259
Deduct—Departmental Receipts ..	3,48,687	3,42,152
Net Total ...	17,88,891	16,20,107

Most of these items have already been explained. The increase under Government Colleges would have been larger, except for the absence of officers on leave. The same cause accounts for the decrease against the Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art, but the school also lost the usual grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of art specimens. The decrease under Government Secondary Schools is due to the transfer of the schools at Tatta and Ahmednagar and to the closing of one of the schools at Ahmedabad. The increase in payments to Local Boards is due to the recovery of arrears. And the decrease in departmental receipts is due to the transfer of the Gujarát College and to the transfer or closing of the three schools I have named.

8. The payments to aided institutions are shown in General Table IV to have fallen from Rs. 4,49,572 to Rs. 3,03,160. This decrease mainly occurs in the building grants, which have fallen from Rs. 1,23,528 to Rs. 24,789. There is a further decrease in the special grants, which have fallen from Rs. 44,880 to Rs. 4,767. The rest of the decrease is due to the arrear charges before mentioned. Excluding these arrears, I find that the awards to colleges were Rs. 39,000 against Rs. 22,000 in the previous year, while the awards to schools were Rs. 2,47,131 against Rs. 2,26,714 in 1886-87. The details of the grants to colleges and schools will be found in Appendix A, but the list of special grants is as under:—

	Rs.
New English School, Poona, for scientific apparatus, &c.	1,500
St. Xavier's School, Bombay, for furniture ...	50
Poona Native Institution for drawing apparatus ...	317
Endowment grant to the Bishop's High School, Poona	1,450
Do. St. Mary's do.	1,450
	4,767

9. The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds for the last two years:—

	Expenditure.	
	1886-87.	1887 88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to hired buildings	373	.....
Grants to Board schools	30,439	20,373
Grants to aided schools	1,23,528	24,789
Total ..	1,54,340	45,162

The grants to aided institutions for the year under report were as under :—

	Rs.
Mission School-house, Ráhuri	1,000
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	281
St. Mary's Girls' School, Poona	3,592
Cathedral High School, Bombay	15,133
Maganbhai Karamchand Girls' School, Ahmedabad .	4,783
Total ...	24,789

The expenditure from the Public Works Budget on Government buildings in 1887-88 was as under :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Repairs	20,609
(*b*) Minor works (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	1,311
(*c*) Large works (above Rs. 1,000)* ...	27,489
Total, Public Works Department Budget ...	49,409

II.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

10. **Arts Colleges.**—Particulars as to the colleges affiliated to the University will be found in Form 1 of Appendix A, and the attendance in the Arts Colleges is shown below :—

	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.		Average monthly number on the rolls.		Average Daily Attendance.		Fee-receipts.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Government.							Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone College	215	238	229	215	212	197	23,626	23,110
Deccan College	165	149	126	103	106	89	9,772	10,829
Total ...	380	387	355	318	318	286	32,398	33,939
Native States.								
Rájárám College	22	25	21	23	20	21	825	1,044
Sámaldás College	57	61	51	54	48	51	1,212	1,404
Total ...	79	86	72	77	68	72	2,037	2,448
Aided.								
Free General Assembly ...	168	163	162	165	152	150	8,093	8,584
St. Xavier's College	156	152	139	149	131	140	11,636	11,878
Fergusson College	94	116	108	100	86	72	4,914	4,416
Gujarát College	50	67	66	49	54	44	3,510	3,180
Sind College	28	49	29	32	27	28	205	2,100
Total ...	496	547	504	495	450	434	28,358	30,158

* The following are the items for large works :—

	Rs.
Premchand Ráichand Training College, Ahmedabad	4,995
Training College, Dhárwár	2,871
Observatory, College of Science ...	1,023
Veterinary Hospital, College of Science ...	3,115
Deccan College, Poona	7,067
Elphinstone College	2,824
Veterinary College, Parel	5,594
Total ...	27,489

11. The distribution of students in the different classes is as under :—

Name of College.	Reading for the Previous Examination.	Reading for the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor	Reading for the Degree of Bachelor	Reading for the Degree of Master of Arts.	Total.
Elphinstone College	123	54	43	18	238
Deccan College	72	46	31	3	152
Free General Assembly	102	37	21	3	163
St. Xavier's College	100	34	18	5	157
Fergusson College	116	..	...	...	116
Gujarát College	47	19	2	...	68
Sámaldás College...	38	18	3	...	59
Rájárám College	21	4	...	...	25
Sind College	36	10	3	...	49

12. The following is a statement showing the number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University examinations :—

Colleges.	Previous Examination.	1st B A.	B. A.	1st B. Sc.	B. Sc.	M. A.
Elphinstone	27	25	34	...	1	3
Deccan...	13	28	14	...	...	...
College of Science	...	...	...	2	1	...
Free General Assembly	16	17	10	...	...	...
St. Xavier's	20	15	17	...	...	...
Gujarát	9	4	2	...	...	...
Sind	3	2	...	...	...	...
Rájárám	2	5	...	...	...	..
Baroda...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Sámaldás	5	3	...	...	...	...
Fergusson	21	...	..	..	...	...
Total ..	123	99	77	2	2	3
Total for previous year ...	179	109	79	1	2	7

13. The Elphinstone College has been moved from Byculla to the Fort, and the staff has been strengthened by the establishment of a Professorship of History and English. This new place has been given to Mr. G. W. Forrest. In November Mr. Wordsworth took furlough, and Mr. Hathornthwaite was appointed to act for him as Principal. Mr. Wordsworth's work as Professor of History and Political Economy has been performed by Mr. J. S. Slater, Barrister-at-Law. The Deccan and Gujarát Colleges report no changes of importance. The extension of St. Xavier's and the new building for the Wilson College are in progress. The Sind College has changed its Principal, as Dr. Walmsley resigned after a short but efficient tenure of the post, and was succeeded in February by Dr. M. J. Jackson. The following extracts from the Sind College report are of interest :—

"The Sind College Association has undertaken to provide a new and handsome building out of the funds subscribed and promised from public and private sources The amount already subscribed towards the building fund exceeds Rs. 80,000 A plot of land has been given by the Municipality of Karáchi, and designs for the building by Mr James Strachan, M I. C. E., Engineer and Secretary to the Municipality, have been approved. It is proposed that one wing of the building shall be formed by the Victoria Museum, to be built at the expense of the Karáchi Municipality. The College building is estimated to cost Rs. 2,00,000, one-half of which it is hoped will be provided by the Government under their grant-in-aid rules. The building will include a lecture theatre, library, class rooms, and laboratories, besides other requisite rooms and offices ; it is also proposed to build residences for students in close proximity to the College. In memory of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal and his friend Mr. Oodhárám Mulchand, to whose exertions the establishment of the College is in great measure due, it is intended that the College shall be called the 'Dáyáram Oodhárám Sind College.' The foundation stone of the new building was laid by

His Excellency the Viceroy on November 14th, 1887, during his recent visit to Sind. * * * In July 1887, the Board received a generous offer from the Jubilee Funds Committee, Karáchi of Rs. 7,354-1-9, together with other sums which had been promised, to form a 'nucleus for the formation of a fund, to be called the Victoria Laboratory Fund, for supplying to the College a properly equipped laboratory.' This offer was accepted with thanks, and it is hoped that the fund may speedily increase, so that the laboratory may be equipped in such a manner as to form a worthy memorial of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. In November, 1887, His Excellency the Viceroy, after laying the foundation stone of the new building, announced that it was his intention to present to the College annually, so long as he remained in India, a silver and a bronze medal, to be competed for under whatever conditions the Board might think best. * * * In November, 1887, the Board received a most generous offer, from Mr. Lála Bhrumal Mayarám, of Rs. 20,000 towards a library for the Sind Arts College, with the conditions that the library should be called the 'Lala Behrumal Library,' and that Government should contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the library, this sum Government has generously consented to give."

14. **Law Schools.**—The fees in the Bombay School have risen from Rs. 6,540 to Rs. 7,152, and the attendance returns are as under :—

	March 1887.	March 1888
Senior students	54	49
Junior do.	63	59
Jurisprudence Class	89	79
Total ...	206	187

The Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang has been appointed to act for Mr. Tyrrell Leith, who has gone on leave to Europe, and Mr. S. A. Fox has resigned his appointment as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Mr. R. D. Sethna reports that 61 students presented themselves for the examination in jurisprudence, and that 45 successfully passed the examination. There were 63 candidates for the LL.B. Examination, and 26 passed, 1 of them being placed in the 1st class.

At Poona the number of pupils fell from 43 to 36, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 725 to Rs. 717. 27 candidates appeared for the examination in jurisprudence, and 22 of them were declared to have passed.

15. **Grant Medical College.**—The attendance returns are as under :—

	31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.
University classes ... Men	227	195
University classes ... Women	4	7
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for Women ...	16	16
Military pupils	29	1
Total ...	276	219

The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 22,100 to Rs. 27,884, but this last figure includes the arrears mentioned in my report for the previous year. The College was successful in the University examinations. For the First Examination in Medicine there were 65 candidates, of whom 33 passed, 5 being placed in the 1st class. In the Second Examination in Medicine there were 76 candidates, of whom 42 passed, 7 being placed in the 1st class. For the degree of L.M. & S. there were 71 candidates, of whom 30 passed, 5 being placed in the 1st and 25 in the 2nd class; and for the degree of M.D. there was 1 candidate, who passed the examination. Nine fresh students joined the classes for women, and 3 of the old students resigned. One of the 3 who left has gone to England to complete her studies. Three ladies from the non-matriculated class passed their final examination, and obtained certificates of qualification in the sanctioned form. Dr. Carter reports that 9 European women have attended for instruction at the Obstetric Institution, 3 of them being the wives of soldiers sent up by the military authorities. Five members of this class, including the 3 wives of soldiers, completed the course of study, and obtained certificates of qualification as midwives. One Hospital Assistant was examined, and passed as qualified for the grade of Assistant Surgeon; and 26 military pupils, who had completed their course of study, came up for the final examination for promotion to the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and all were found to be qualified. This

class is to be discontinued for a time and the College thus loses a good number of European students. The work done by the College staff is shown by the list of lectures which is printed in Appendix B. The new buildings have been completed; but Dr. Carter requires the further development of the College.

"Medical education in Europe is annually becoming more technical and elaborate, and there is not, I imagine, any school of size equal to the Bombay College without aids we still need. Last year I referred to the want of tutors in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and this defect has been again apparent in the frequent inability of senior students to attain fair standards of knowledge from want of adequate practice in elementary procedures. Further, that a college so large should remain without a biological laboratory, and not have at least one teacher engaged in modern methods of demonstration of practical physiology, pathology and therapeutics, may seem an anomaly, and yet be true. For the building and apparatus, funds are essential, and for instructors adequate leisure and encouragement must be offered. It is hardly to be expected that the body of medical officers in India (from whom the staff of Professors is drawn) can always offer a wide enough field of selection; and that the old rooms and few instruments of the Grant College can prove equal to growing requirements, is at least equally unlikely. Thus whilst no effort will be spared to put to best use the men and materials available, it is earnestly hoped that adequate means will be afforded by Government towards enabling this College to advance with its compeers elsewhere. Lastly, I may allude to the great desirability of larger obstetric wards in which students could more conveniently pursue their practical lessons in midwifery."

16. **The College of Science.**—The figures for the different classes were as under:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
University Department	153	106
Agricultural do.	24	24
Forest do.	9	4
Mechanical do.	97	95
Total ...	283	229

University Classes.—The University Department consists of 5 students reading for a degree in science and 101 students of engineering. The results obtained in the science course have already been noticed. The decrease in the number of students of engineering is due to the revision of the course of study. By the revised course the candidates for the degree of L.C.E. will have to pass the Previous Examination before going up for the examination that will now lead up to that degree. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering there were 44 candidates, of whom 17 passed the examination: 1 was placed in the 1st class and 2 were placed in the 2nd class. In the examination for the Degree of L.C.E. there were 15 candidates, 10 of whom passed the examination: 2 were placed in the 1st class and 4 in the 2nd class. In selected subjects, 5 passed in analytical geometry and differential and integral calculus, 3 in mining and metallurgy, 1 in mechanical engineering, and 1 in botany and meteorology.

Mechanical Department.—Dr. Cooke gives a good account of the Workshop and Sub-overseer classes:—

"During the year, 20 students finished their term of apprenticeship in the workshops and obtained the usual certificates. Of these 15 successfully passed the entrance examination of the Sub-overseer Class, and are now prosecuting their studies in the College with the view of obtaining the class certificate; the other 2 left for employment elsewhere. The entrance examination of the Sub-overseer Class was held in December last, when 19 candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these 15 passed, all having previously passed through a three-years' course of training in the workshops. The final examination of the Sub-overseer Class was held in February last; 15 students presented themselves, of whom 14 passed. It was conducted, as usual, chiefly by officers and ex-officers of the Public Works Department, and my thanks are due to Messrs. Narso Rámchandra Godbole, Secretary Poona Municipality, Gangádhar Vináyek Mehendale, pensioned Sub-Engineer, Dámodar Janárdan Gokhale, pensioned Accountant, Náráyen Bábáji Joshi, L.C.E., pensioned Local Fund Engineer, and Shankar Shripat Deshpánde, Supervisor of the Public Works Department, who kindly undertook the duty of setting the papers and examining the answers. The College workshop did not turn out as much directly remunerative work last year as usual, owing to the necessity which existed for giving its machinery a thorough repair and the erection of some new plant.
Nevertheless the workshops executed for the extern public more than Rs. 5,000 worth of work during the nine and a half working months."

class is to be discontinued for a time and the College thus loses a good number of European students. The work done by the College staff is shown by the list of lectures which is printed in Appendix B. The new buildings have been completed; but Dr. Carter requires the further development of the College.

"Medical education in Europe is annually becoming more technical and elaborate, and there is not, I imagine, any school of size equal to the Bombay College without aids we still need. Last year I referred to the want of tutors in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and this defect has been again apparent in the frequent inability of senior students to attain fair standards of knowledge from want of adequate practice in elementary procedures. Further, that a college so large should remain without a biological laboratory, and not have at least one teacher engaged in modern methods of demonstration of practical physiology, pathology and therapeutics, may seem an anomaly, and yet be true. For the building and apparatus, funds are essential, and for instructors adequate leisure and encouragement must be offered. It is hardly to be expected that the body of medical officers in India (from whom the staff of Professors is drawn) can always offer a wide enough field of selection; and that the old rooms and few instruments of the Grant College can prove equal to growing requirements, is at least equally unlikely. Thus whilst no effort will be spared to put to best use the men and materials available, it is earnestly hoped that adequate means will be afforded by Government towards enabling this College to advance with its compeers elsewhere. Lastly, I may allude to the great desirability of larger obstetric wards in which students could more conveniently pursue their practical lessons in midwifery."

16. **The College of Science.**—The figures for the different classes were as under:—

	1886-87	1887-88
University Department	153	106
Agricultural do.	24	24
Forest do.	9	4
Mechanical do.	97	95
Total ...	283	229

University Classes.—The University Department consists of 5 students reading for a degree in science and 101 students of engineering. The results obtained in the science course have already been noticed. The decrease in the number of students of engineering is due to the revision of the course of study. By the revised course the candidates for the degree of L.C.E. will have to pass the Previous Examination before going up for the examination that will now lead up to that degree. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering there were 44 candidates, of whom 17 passed the examination: 1 was placed in the 1st class and 2 were placed in the 2nd class. In the examination for the Degree of L.C.E. there were 15 candidates, 10 of whom passed the examination: 2 were placed in the 1st class and 4 in the 2nd class. In selected subjects, 5 passed in analytical geometry and differential and integral calculus, 3 in mining and metallurgy, 1 in mechanical engineering, and 1 in botany and meteorology.

Mechanical Department.—Dr. Cooke gives a good account of the Workshop and Sub-overseer classes:—

"During the year, 20 students finished their term of apprenticeship in the workshops and obtained the usual certificates. Of these 15 successfully passed the entrance examination of the Sub-overseer Class, and are now prosecuting their studies in the College with the view of obtaining the class certificate; the other 2 left for employment elsewhere. The entrance examination of the Sub-overseer Class was held in December last, when 19 candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these 15 passed, all having previously passed through a three-years' course of training in the workshops. The final examination of the Sub-overseer Class was held in February last; 15 students presented themselves, of whom 14 passed. It was conducted, as usual, chiefly by officers and ex-officers of the Public Works Department, and my thanks are due to Messrs. Narso Rámchandra Godbole, Secretary Poona Municipality, Gangádhar Vináyek Mehendale, pensioned Sub-Engineer, Dámodar Janárdan Gokhale, pensioned Accountant, Náráyen Bábáji Joshi, L.C.E., pensioned Local Fund Engineer, and Shankar Shripat Deshpánde, Supervisor of the Public Works Department, who kindly undertook the duty of setting the papers and examining the answers. The College workshop did not turn out as much directly remunerative work last year as usual, owing to the necessity which existed for giving its machinery a thorough repair and the erection of some new plant.
Nevertheless the workshops executed for the extern public more than Rs. 5,000 worth of work during the nine and a half working months."

Agricultural Class.—Of the Agricultural Class Dr. Cooke writes as under :—

"The new Veterinary Hospital was opened for patients during the year, and was fairly successful, many of the inhabitants of neighbouring villages sending their cattle for treatment. * * The farm has during the present year been handed over to the Agricultural Department, by which it will be worked in future; and as the area of the farm will be largely increased, and residences provided on it for the students, much benefit in the way of practical education in agriculture will result. * * 11 candidates presented themselves for the final examination of the Agricultural Class in January last, of whom 10 passed the examination."

Forest Class.—The students in this class are selected by the Conservators of Forests. Two new students were sent up from the Northern Division.

Other points of interest in the history of the College are briefly mentioned by Dr. Cooke :—

"Last year, Government decided, with the assent of the Thákor of Bhávnagar, who gave a munificient donation towards its purchase, that the telescope made by Sir Howard Grubb for the proposed Spectroscopic Observatory at Elphinstone College, should be transferred to the College of Science at Poona. It was considered that not only were the atmospheric conditions of Poona more favourable for observation than those of Bombay, but the telescope being a reflector that the silvered mirror would retain its surface far better in the dry climate of the Deccan than in the moist, salt and smoke-laden atmosphere of the Presidency town. The erection of the Observatory, to receive the telescope and spectroscopic apparatus, was commenced on the 1st March on a piece of open ground behind the College which was acquired for the purpose. The dome to cover the central tower, 20 feet in diameter, has been made by Sir H. Grubb, and there is a small transit room on one side and a photographic room, with a work room, on the other. * * Government has decided to withdraw the guarantee of three annual appointments to the upper subordinate grade of the Public Works Department after the year 1890. This decision is much to be regretted, and will, no doubt, diminish the attendance at the College in the future. The guarantee has been in existence for the last twenty-eight years, having been first given in 1860, and it has been the means of ensuring that the subordinate officers of the Public Works Department were men who possessed at least some technical training, and were not merely promoted office clerks. The students of the Senior Engineering and Agricultural classes proceeded on their annual excursion in the month of January, and visited, among other places, the Falls of Gokak and the gold mines of Kolár, which, through the kindness of the captain of the mine, Captain Plummer, they had an opportunity of thoroughly examining, and of seeing all the processes at a depth of 250 feet and at the surface. * During the cold-weather term of the year, the photographic class worked very well, and some of its members turned out very creditable work. * * The fee-receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 10,832, being Rs. 1,330-10-8 in excess of last year's collection."

III.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

17. The University Entrance Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi, and out of 1,457 candidates sent up by the schools 722 passed, while only 101 passed out of the 1,555 boys who went up without school certificates :—

Schools.	Number of Candidates sent up.	Number of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone High School	119	89
New English School, Poona	96	51
Fort High School, Bombay	84	50
Poona High School	63	33
Dhárwár High School	56	26
Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution	29	23
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay	29	21
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur	37	21
Baroda High School	37	21
Sardars' High School, Belgaum	48	18
Surat High School	48	18
Byrámji Jijibhoy High School, Thána	23	17
Ratnágiri High School	21	15
Ahmedabad High School	39	15
Hyderabad High School	29	15

class is to be discontinued for a time and the College thus loses a good number of European students. The work done by the College staff is shown by the list of lectures which is printed in Appendix B. The new buildings have been completed; but Dr. Carter requires the further development of the College.

"Medical education in Europe is annually becoming more technical and elaborate, and there is not, I imagine, any school of size equal to the Bombay College without aids we still need. Last year I referred to the want of tutors in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and this defect has been again apparent in the frequent inability of senior students to attain fair standards of knowledge from want of adequate practice in elementary procedures. Further, that a college so large should remain without a biological laboratory, and not have at least one teacher engaged in modern methods of demonstration of practical physiology, pathology and therapeutics, may seem an anomaly, and yet be true. For the building and apparatus, funds are essential, and for instructors adequate leisure and encouragement must be offered. It is hardly to be expected that the body of medical officers in India (from whom the staff of Professors is drawn) can always offer a wide enough field of selection; and that the old rooms and few instruments of the Grant College can prove equal to growing requirements, is at least equally unlikely. Thus whilst no effort will be spared to put to best use the men and materials available, it is earnestly hoped that adequate means will be afforded by Government towards enabling this College to advance with its compeers elsewhere. Lastly, I may allude to the great desirability of larger obstetric wards in which students could more conveniently pursue their practical lessons in midwifery."

16. **The College of Science.**—The figures for the different classes were as under:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
University Department	153	106
Agricultural do.	24	24
Forest do.	9	4
Mechanical do.	97	95
Total ...	283	229

University Classes.—The University Department consists of 5 students reading for a degree in science and 101 students of engineering. The results obtained in the science course have already been noticed. The decrease in the number of students of engineering is due to the revision of the course of study. By the revised course the candidates for the degree of L.C.E will have to pass the Previous Examination before going up for the examination that will now lead up to that degree. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering there were 44 candidates, of whom 17 passed the examination: 1 was placed in the 1st class and 2 were placed in the 2nd class. In the examination for the Degree of L.C.E. there were 15 candidates, 10 of whom passed the examination: 2 were placed in the 1st class and 4 in the 2nd class. In selected subjects, 5 passed in analytical geometry and differential and integral calculus, 3 in mining and metallurgy, 1 in mechanical engineering, and 1 in botany and meteorology.

Mechanical Department.—Dr. Cooke gives a good account of the Workshop and Sub-overseer classes:—

"During the year, 20 students finished their term of apprenticeship in the workshops and obtained the usual certificates. Of these 15 successfully passed the entrance examination of the Sub-overseer Class, and are now prosecuting their studies in the College with the view of obtaining the class certificate; the other 2 left for employment elsewhere. The entrance examination of the Sub-overseer Class was held in December last, when 19 candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these 15 passed, all having previously passed through a three-years' course of training in the workshops. The final examination of the Sub-overseer Class was held in February last; 15 students presented themselves, of whom 14 passed. It was conducted, as usual, chiefly by officers and ex-officers of the Public Works Department, and my thanks are due to Messrs. Narso Rámchandra Godbole, Secretary Poona Municipality, Gangádhar Vináyek Mehendale, pensioned Sub-Engineer, Dámodar Janárdan Gokhale, pensioned Accountant, Náráyen Bábáji Joshi, L.C.E., pensioned Local Fund Engineer, and Shankar Shripat Deshpánde, Supervisor of the Public Works Department, who kindly undertook the duty of setting the papers and examining the answers. The College workshop did not turn out as much directly remunerative work last year as usual, owing to the necessity which existed for giving its machinery a thorough repair and the erection of some new plant. * * Nevertheless the workshops executed for the extern public more than Rs. 5,000 worth of work during the nine and a half working months."

Agricultural Class.—Of the Agricultural Class Dr. Cooke writes as under :—

"The new Veterinary Hospital was opened for patients during the year, and was fairly successful, many of the inhabitants of neighbouring villages sending their cattle for treatment. * * The farm has during the present year been handed over to the Agricultural Department, by which it will be worked in future; and as the area of the farm will be largely increased, and residences provided on it for the students, much benefit in the way of practical education in agriculture will result. * * 11 candidates presented themselves for the final examination of the Agricultural Class in January last, of whom 10 passed the examination."

Forest Class.—The students in this class are selected by the Conservators of Forests. Two new students were sent up from the Northern Division.

Other points of interest in the history of the College are briefly mentioned by Dr. Cooke :—

"Last year, Government decided, with the assent of the Thákor of Bhávnagar, who gave a munificient donation towards its purchase, that the telescope made by Sir Howard Grubb for the proposed Spectroscopic Observatory at Elphinstone College, should be transferred to the College of Science at Poona. It was considered that not only were the atmospheric conditions of Poona more favourable for observation than those of Bombay, but the telescope being a reflector that the silvered mirror would retain its surface far better in the dry climate of the Deccan than in the moist, salt and smoke-laden atmosphere of the Presidency town. The erection of the Observatory, to receive the telescope and spectroscopic apparatus, was commenced on the 1st March on a piece of open ground behind the College which was acquired for the purpose. The dome to cover the central tower, 20 feet in diameter, has been made by Sir H. Grubb, and there is a small transit room on one side and a photographic room, with a work room, on the other. * * Government has decided to withdraw the guarantee of three annual appointments to the upper subordinate grade of the Public Works Department after the year 1890. This decision is much to be regretted, and will, no doubt, diminish the attendance at the College in the future. The guarantee has been in existence for the last twenty-eight years, having been first given in 1860, and it has been the means of ensuring that the subordinate officers of the Public Works Department were men who possessed at least some technical training, and were not merely promoted office clerks. The students of the Senior Engineering and Agricultural classes proceeded on their annual excursion in the month of January, and visited, among other places, the Falls of Gokak and the gold mines of Kolár, which, through the kindness of the captain of the mine, Captain Plummer, they had an opportunity of thoroughly examining, and of seeing all the processes at a depth of 250 feet and at the surface. * * During the cold-weather term of the year, the photographic class worked very well, and some of its members turned out very creditable work. * * The fee-receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 10,832, being Rs. 1,330-10-8 in excess of last year's collection."

III.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

17. The University Entrance Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi, and out of 1,457 candidates sent up by the schools 722 passed, while only 101 passed out of the 1,555 boys who went up without school certificates :—

Schools.	Number of Candidates sent up.	Number of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone High School	119	89
New English School, Poona	96	51
Fort High School, Bombay	84	50
Poona High School	63	33
Dhárwár High School	56	26
Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution	29	23
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay	29	21
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur	37	21
Baroda High School	37	21
Sardárs' High School, Belgaum	48	18
Surat High School...	48	18
Byrámji Jijibhoy High School, Thána	23	17
Ratnágiri High School	21	15
Ahmedabad High School	39	15
Hyderabad High School	29	15

Schools.	Number of Candidates sent up.	Number of successful Candidates
Bombay Proprietary School	43	15
Poona Native Institution	52	14
Bhávnagar High School	30	14
Free General Assembly, Bombay	40	13
Satára High School	29	12
Surat Mission High School	21	12
Amraoti High School	14	12
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	12	11
Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi...	19	10
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot	17	10
London Mission High School, Belgaum	22	9
Kárwár High School	16	9
Nadiád High School	23	8
Ahmednagar High School	23	8
Sávantvádi English School	9	7
Akola High School	13	6
Sholápur High School	11	6
Victoria High School, Dhárwár	11	6
Maratha High School, Bombay	11	6
Násik High School	10	5
Chandanvádi High School	13	5
New English School, Ahmedabad	20	5
Shikárpur High School	6	5
Bishop's High School, Poona	4	4
Grammar School, Karáchi	8	4
Scottish High School, Byculla...	9	4
Navánagar High School	6	4
Dáji Ráj High School, Wadhwán	7	4
St. Mary's School, Poona	3	3
Ahmedabad Mission High School	14	3
Miraj High School...	11	3
Cathedral High School	5	3
Bombay English School	11	3
Alfred High School, Bhúj	5	3
Cathedral Girls' High School	4	3
Broach High School	22	2
Sángli High School	5	2
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	7	2
Báhádurkhánji High School, Junágad	12	2
Sir Cawasji Jahánghir N. Z. Madrasa	5	2
Ahmednagar Mission High School	10	2
Bombay High School	7	2
Bombay Ripon High School	10	2
St. Peter's Boys' School	2	2
St. Peter's Girls' School	2	2
John Connon High School	2	2
John Elphinstone High School, Alíbág	2	2
Dhulia High School	16	2
Convent School, Clare Road, Byculla	2	2
Convent School, Fort, Bombay...	4	1
St. Vincent School, Poona	4	1
Robert Money Institution	7	1
Karáchi Mission High School	2	1
Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay	1	1
Panchgani High School	2	1
Victoria High School, Poona	1	1
New English School, Belgaum...	12	1
Convent School, Poona	3	1
Instruction Society's School, Bombay	1	1
Bombay Education Society's School	1	1
Methodist Episcopal School	1	1
Free Church Mission School, Poona	4	...
Private Tuition	1,555	101
Total ...	3,012	823

18. Full details as to secondary schools will be found in Forms 2 and 3. The Government institutions are 43 schools, with an average daily attendance of 7,844 children, against 46 schools with an attendance of 8,486 in the previous year; but the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 1,88,981 to Rs. 1,89,948. The number of District and Municipal Board schools has fallen from 108 to 103, but the attendance has risen from 2,821 to 2,934, and the fee-receipts have advanced from Rs. 18,777 to Rs. 24,065. In the Native States the number of schools has risen from 62 to 65, the average attendance from 4,380 to 4,592, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 31,369 to Rs.38,136. The aided schools for Europeans are 39 with an average attendance of 2,761, against 40 with an average attendance of 2,697 in the previous year, and the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 73,465 to Rs. 87,771. The aided English-teaching schools are 27 with an average attendance of 3,610, against 26 with an average attendance of 3,377 in the previous year, and the fees have risen from Rs. 42,896 to Rs. 57,668. The number of aided Anglo-Vernacular schools remains the same as in the previous year, but the average attendance has risen from 8,240 to 8,639, and the fee-receipts have gone up from Rs. 99,886 to Rs. 1,27,492. The returns of unaided schools are not equally exact, but the figures are 31 schools and an average attendance of 2,152, against 16 schools and an attendance of 1,536 in the previous year, while the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 24,294 to Rs. 32,071.

19. **High Schools.**—The attendance in the schools teaching up to the Matriculation is shown in the following table:—

	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																				
Central Division. Bombay City.	1	915	1	888	...	...	...	..	17	5,692	18	5,890	2	614	2	571	20	7,221	21	7,349
Central Division. Mofussil	6	1,835	6	1,708	...	..	...	...	7	2,613	6	2,381	...	..	.		13	4,448	12	4,089
Northern Division	5	1,528	5	1,499	6	1,479	6	1,511	2	700	2	849	.	...	2	504	13	3,797	15	4,363
Southern Division	4	1,062	4	1,050	3	903	4	1,060	1	418	1	408	...	..	..	...	8	2,383	9	2,518
Sind	3	871	3	878	.	...	...	..	6	1,032	6	958	...	..	..	...	9	1,903	9	1,836
Total	19	6,211	19	6,023	9	2,382	10	2,571	33	10,515	33	10,486	2	614	4	1,075	63	19,752	66	20,155
Girls' Schools.																				
Central Division. Bombay City.	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	5	481	5	591	...	.	...	..	5	481	5	591
Central Division. Mofussil	1	69	1	57	..	...	.	...	3	428	4	443	.	...	..	..	4	497	5	500
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	153	2	145	...	...	..	...	2	153	2	145
Total ...	1	69	1	57	...	...	...	...	10	1,062	11	1,179		...	...	...	11	1,131	12	1,236
Grand Total ...	20	6,280	20	6,080	9	2,382	10	2,571	43	11,607	44	11,665	2	614	4	1,075	74	20,883	78	21,391

20. **High Schools, Central Division.**—The Elphinstone School and the higher classes of the Poona School were examined by the College Professors, and in the Entrance Examination of the University the Elphinstone School was remarkably successful, while the Poona School did much better than in the previous year. The lower classes of the Poona School were examined by Mr. Kirkham, who reports that Mr. Kunte holds his own in the face of powerful competition. With regard to the other Government schools, Mr. Kirkham gives a good account of the examination he held at Násik, and ranks the Dhulia School after Násik, and Ahmednagar after Dhulia. At Dhulia the three lower standards have been made over to an aided school. The Sátára School is growing in numbers, and Mr. Kirkham's report is favourable. The staff at Sholápur has been strengthened, and the new head master is endeavouring to raise the standard of efficiency. Mr. Kirkham advises the whole of the high school staff throughout his division to overhaul their methods of instruction, so as to keep up with modern improvements. In particular he advises the study of a good book on teaching, such as Fitch's Lectures. Mr. Kirkham remarks that the science apparatus was best used at Sátára, but had not been neglected in Poona or Sholápur. On the apparatus in the schools at Dhulia, Násik and Ahmednagar

the Inspector's remarks are less favourable. The Government High School for Girls at Poona shows a decrease in the number on the rolls, but Mr. Kirkham's remarks on the annual examination are encouraging:—

"The school has now attained to Standard V, and the numbers are fairly distributed amongst the other standards. As regards progress in studies, I have much pleasure in reporting that the year has been one of quiet steady growth, and that the school passed an excellent examination. By this I mean that the girls acquitted themselves as well as boys in a thoroughly good school of the same class would have done. The teaching during the year has been most successful, and the pleasantest relations exist between the pupils and teachers. The classification of the 58 girls learning English is interesting. As regards caste, 20 are Bráhmins, 7 Parbhus, 6 Maráthás, 2 Sonárs, 2 Wánis, 2 Kásárs, and 6 'other Hindus'; 10 are Beni Israels and 6 Christians. 43 belong to families resident in Poona, and 18—about the same number as in previous years—are outsiders. 13 are married, 39 unmarried, and 9 widows. 32 out of the whole number pay fees, and 19 hold scholarships. It is, however, the classification as to age which is most important and interesting. No less than 39 out of the 61 are 12 years of age and upwards, 8 are above 13, 5 above 14, 4 above 15, and 3 above 16. If these figures be compared with those reported last year, it will be seen that substantial progress has been made. The boarding-house attached to the school has been brought into active life during the year under report; and Miss Hurford, the Lady Superintendent, lives on the premises with 10 pupils and 1 teacher."

The changes in the list of aided schools are due to the transfer of the Panchgani School to the list of girls' schools, to the transfer of the Scottish Orphanage to the list of boys' schools, and to the promotion of the Education Society's School for girls to the rank of a high school. As regards aided schools for Europeans, Mr. Giles recorded a most favourable opinion of the Cathedral Boys' School, which he thought possessed much more of the spirit of an English public school than he had been accustomed to see in this country, and he commended the girls' school in almost equally warm terms. He also recorded his opinion that the St. Peter's Girls' School at Mázgaon was in a very high state of efficiency, and that the Boys' School was under careful and efficient management. Mr. Giles also found the Convent schools in the Fort and at Byculla in a satisfactory condition. Of the other schools Mr. Kirkham writes as under:—

"I inspected the Scottish Education Society's Schools at Byculla and in the Fort, and found both schools working in their usual high state of efficiency. The Education Society's Schools at Byculla and the Scottish Orphanage at Máhím were also found in a generally satisfactory state. The excellence of the teaching of the young pupil-teachers in the latter institution particularly attracted my attention. The large Roman Catholic schools of St. Xavier's, Fort, and St. Mary's, Mázgaon, were found in their normal condition of good order and high efficiency. The St. Mary's and Bishop's High Schools at Poona continue to flourish, and Mrs. Sorabji's Victoria High School is also doing well, and arranging to build a more commodious school-house. The Convent Schools at Poona continue to be efficient, and the girls' school building is undergoing large improvements. The Panchgani High School holds its own, and is doing useful service."

In regard to Anglo-Vernacular schools, Mr. Giles made a good report of the Bombay High School; Mr. Patwardhan inspected the large Mission High Schools in Bombay, and was able to pass full grants in all cases; and of the rest Mr. Kirkham writes as under:—

"The Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Benevolent Institution had a satisfactory and successful year, and passed, as usual, an excellent examination. I found the new English School, Poona, and the Poona Native Institution expanding and strengthening their positions all round. Both these schools are vigilant to keep pace with the times, and the latter has now been incorporated under Act XXI of 1860, and thus acquired an additional claim on public confidence. Amongst unaided high schools I have to make special mention of Mr. Manekji Cooper's Fort High School, which I found full of life and vigour, and which in point of staff equipment and results is now in the very first rank of schools in Bombay."

21. **High Schools, Northern Division.**—Mr. Giles gives a good account of the Government School at Ahmedabad under Mr. U. N. Mehta. He was also well satisfied with the Mission School in the same city, but noted that the higher standards were distinctly weak. The New School at Ahmedabad receives a handsome grant from the Municipality, and appears in the returns for the first time. The Government School at Surat, which is now under Mr. B. F. Patel, continues to prosper, and when our proposals for a laboratory and a gymnasium are finally sanctioned, the school will be complete in its equipment. Of the Mission School in the same city, Mr. Giles gives a good account. A new school has been started in Surat by Mr. J. M. Vakilna,

but the arrangements for securing efficiency are reported to be conspicuously inadequate, and the school appears in our returns as unaided. The Government High School at Broach has abolished its lowest standard in favour of private enterprise, and the new head master, Mr. I. M. Sayani, may be trusted to improve the school. The staff has lately been strengthened both at Broach and at Nadiád, where we have a new head master in Mr. M. H. Desái. Of the Byrámji Jijibhoy High School at Thána Mr. Giles gives a good account. The high schools in the Native States of the Northern Division consist of the school at Bhúj and of the 5 schools in Káthiáwár. The staff in Káthiáwár has been weakened by the death of Mr. Dayabhái Motirám Jághírdár, who had done excellent service for many years. Except for this loss, Mr. Giles' account of the year is good.

"The 5 schools of Káthiáwár show a small increase in numbers, from 1,414 to 1,449, and a considerable increase in fee-receipts, from Rs. 10,497 to Rs. 12,049. Government in their Resolution on the report for 1886-87 noticed the inadequacy of the fee-receipts in Native State schools; and it is gratifying to be able to report fee-receipts amounting to Rs. 5,718 for the Rájkot High School, where the fee-rate now approaches that levied in Government schools. In Bhávnagar also the State fully recognises the advantage of adequate fee-rates, and I have every hope that in a few years the rates in the high schools of the province will be such as will materially lessen the burden of maintenance which now falls heavily on the States. The 5 schools of Káthiáwár are, as reported last year, generally efficient, well housed, and supplied with proper accessories. At Wadhwán, however, the want of a suitable building is much felt, and I hope that, before long, the State will be able to erect the building, of which the foundation stone has long been laid."

22. **High Schools, Southern Division.**—The English School at Sángli has been raised to the rank of a high school, and for the whole division the number of pupils has risen from 2,383 to 2,518. Out of these 2,518 boys, 730 are said to belong to the towns where the schools are located, and 1,788 to the neighbouring towns and villages. Mr. Patwardhan gives a good account of the Government School at Dhárwár, which is now full, and has relinquished its lowest standard in favour of an aided school. The Government School at Belgaum is doing well, and the Mission School at the same place has raised its fee-receipts from Rs. 1,768 to Rs. 2,104. The Government School at Kárwár has reduced its lowest standard in favour of a private school. The examination results at Kárwár show an improvement. The Government School at Ratnágiri has a new head master in Mr. D. G. Kelkar, and the report of the year is satisfactory. In the Native States the Rájárám School at Kolhápur continues to prosper, and a new Mission School has been opened in the same town. At Miraj the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 1,246 to Rs. 1,410, but are still very poor for such a large school. The fee-receipts at Sángli are also low, and the teaching staff in both schools is reported to be underpaid. The report on the Sávantvádi School is, as usual, satisfactory.

23. **High Schools, Sind.**—The Government School at Hyderabad is full, and the head master has been ordered gradually to reduce his middle school standards in favour of the numerous Anglo-Vernacular schools in the city. Mr. Jacob gives a good account of the school, and also of the Náráyan Jagonnáth School at Karáchi. The Government School at Shikárpur received a new head master in Mr. Wali Muhammad. The services of Mr. Wali Muhammad were afterwards lent to the Sind Madrasa, and Mr. Pajnigar again took charge at Shikárpur. The report of the year is satisfactory, and the examination results of all the Government schools were good. The Professors of the Sind Arts College gave substantial assistance in the examinations. With regard to fee-receipts, Mr. Jacob gives the following figures:—

	Number on Rolls.		Fee-receipts.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.
3 Government schools	871	878	15,582	16,470
4 aided Anglo-Vernacular schools	622	576	3,029	4,275
4 aided European and English-teaching schools	563	527	12,539	13,083

The fee-receipts in the European and English-teaching schools are satisfactory, but the Convent School and in a less degree St. Patrick's School cause the increase, as there is a large decrease in the Grammar School and a slight falling off in the Manora School. The Manora School though small is reported to be fairly efficient. St. Patrick's School obtains a good report, and the Grammar School has added to its usefulness by opening a boarding-house for girls under the care of an English lady. On the Convent schools, Mr. Jacob's remarks are as under:—

"Their secondary school for girls, as is well known, is one of the best in the Presidency, and their beneficent efforts during the year, to secure the establishment of two classes for the training of teachers for English and vernacular schools, deserve special mention here. * * In the early part of the year the Lady Superior opened a separate normal class in the Convent, and 14 young women, who had been her pupils in the secondary schools, joined it. The class has made a good beginning, and will be of invaluable service hereafter. * * But besides endeavouring to supply the needs of European and Eurasian schools in respect of trained teachers, the Lady Superior has started a class for the training of native school-mistresses. The Karáchi Municipality and the District Local Board promptly responded to my appeal for their assistance, and guaranteed an annual subsidy of Rs. 347 each for scholarships and the incidental expenses of the class. At the same time the Municipality kindly placed the Wedderburn Girls' School in the city at the disposal of the Lady Superior and her Assistants, and I have had the school rooms made bright and attractive with wall-pictures, charts and maps, and supplied the class with a complete set of Kindergarten apparatus and other equipments. The class meets on Wednesdays and Saturdays for three hours each day. It has begun with 10 pupils, of whom 5 are school-mistresses in the employ of the Municipality, 2 are stipendiary scholars, who have engaged, when trained, to enter the service of the Karáchi Municipality or District Board, and 3 are native ladies who, for the present, are desirous of learning drawing and needle-work only."

With regard to the Anglo-Vernacular schools, Mr. Jacob remarks that the Proprietary School at Shikárpur was refused a Government grant on account of the manager's breach of his engagement with the Department, but that the school is still classed as an aided institution, as it receives an annual grant from the Shikárpur Municipality. The Church Missionary Society's High School at Hyderabad is reported to be efficient, and the Society's High School at Karáchi shows an increase in its fee-receipts. The Sind Madrasa is growing, and will doubtless be largely developed under Mr. Wali Muhammad.

24. **Middle Schools.**—The returns for middle schools are as under:—

Division.	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																												
Central Division { Bombay City	5	1,344	5	1,354	...	...	...	...	7	340	7	322	...	...	...	...	18	1,148	19	1,332	3	253	4	279	33	3,085	35	3,287
Central Division { Mofussil	5	355	4	209	8	171	8	159	28	815	27	776	3	160	3	171	14	619	14	705	1	283	7	762	59	2,403	63	2,782
Northern Division	12	1,094	11	1,099	7	139	6	126	7	251	9	319	29	1,927	29	1,954	18	1,297	15	1,303	2	51	10	248	75	4,759	80	5,049
Southern do.	2	264	2	215	19	455	14	292	20	795	20	1,002	21	938	23	994	16	856	11	924	6	542	4	424	84	3,850	74	3,851
Sind	1	66	...	...	2	45	1	26	9	598	10	655	...	...	...	...	9	328	9	504	1	129	1	21	22	1,166	21	1,206
Aden	1	79	1	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	1	85
Total	26	3,202	23	2,962	36	810	29	603	71	2,799	73	3,074	53	3,025	55	3,119	75	4,248	68	4,768	13	1,258	26	1,734	274	15,342	274	16,260
Girls' Schools.																												
Central Division { Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	950	15	842	...	...	1	15	15	950	16	857
Central Division { Mofussil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	243	13	339	...	...	...	...	11	243	13	339
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	442	6	473	...	...	...	...	6	442	6	473
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	33	...	...	...	...	3	63	5	109	...	...	...	...	4	83	6	142
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	112	5	161	1	9	...	...	4	121	5	161
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	33	...	...	...	...	38	1,810	44	1,924	1	9	1	15	40	1,839	46	1,972
Grand Total	26	3,202	23	2,962	36	810	29	603	72	2,819	74	3,107	53	3,025	55	3,119	113	6,058	112	6,692	14	1,267	27	1,749	314	17,181	320	18,232

25. **Middle Schools, Central Division.**—The City School at Ahmednagar has been transferred to the Ahmednagar Education Society, and of the other Government schools Mr. Kirkham reports that the 5 schools in Bombay were found in their normal state of high efficiency, and that the schools at Bársi, Pandharpur and Poona did well in examination. In the schools under the District and Municipal Boards there is no change of importance, except that the classes at Indápur, Islámpur and Sháháda were closed, while new classes were opened at Igatpuri and Jejuri. The Native State schools at Akalkot, Bhor and Phaltan are said to be doing fairly well, Akalkot being the best of the three. The changes under aided schools are accounted for by the transfer of the Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, to the list of high schools, by the removal from the list of the Chandanvádi School, the school at Pimpalgaon Basvant, and the Private School at Ahmednagar, and by the registration of 7 new schools, *viz.*, the Commercial School, St. Ann's School and St. Xavier's Branch School in Bombay; the Education Society's School, St. Ann's School, and the S. P. G. school at Ahmednagar; and the New English School at Dhulia. Mr. Kirkham's account of the Railway schools at Bhusával, Igatpuri, Parel, Lonávla, Sholápur and Sháhábad, and of several of the Anglo-Vernacular schools is satisfactory, but 5 of the smaller schools or classes were adjudged ineligible for grants, by reason of inefficiency or other infraction of the conditions of the Code. The 8 unaided schools which have been added to the list are the Native Institution and the Private English School at Ahmednagar; the Church Missionary Society's School at Málegaon; the Private English School, Pimpalgaon Basvant; the Yeshwantráo Mahárāj School, Násik; the Native Institution, Dhulia; the Wesleyan School, Colába, Bombay; and the Israelite Girls' School, Bombay.

26. **Middle Schools, Northern Division.**—As reported last year, one of the Government schools at Ahmedabad has been closed. The remaining school is in a flourishing state, and Mr. Giles gives a good account of the Government schools at Surat, Bulsár, Anklesvar, Kaira, Viramgám and Kalyán, but reports a falling off at Navsári and Ránder. In Gujarát there are no secondary schools under District Boards, and one of the seven classes in Thána has been closed. With regard to Municipal Boards, new schools have been opened at Dohad and Parántij, the schools at Kapadvanj and Godhra have been continued, and there are five 2nd grade schools in Thána. Of the schools in Native States Mr. Giles reports as under:—

"In Káthiáwár there are 15 1st grade and 3 2nd grade schools maintained by the States. The 1st grade schools show a small increase, and the 2nd grade schools a small decrease. The total number learning English in all the schools is 1,369, against 1,339 last year. In the Agencies, the Pálanpur and Nándod schools are among the most prosperous. The remaining schools are in much the same condition as last year, but there is an addition to the list in a small school at Cambay which I inspected, and found to be not in a very flourishing condition. It is, however, likely soon to be re-organised by the State. The Rádhanpur School is still conspicuous for charging no fee. The Darbár is very firm upon the point, but I intend to raise the question again this year."

The change in the number of aided schools is caused by the closing of the schools at Mahudha and Kathlál, the transfer of Bulákhidás' School at Ahmedabad to the unaided list, and the omission of an inefficient school at Thána. On the other hand, a new school has been opened at Nadiád. Of his aided schools Mr. Giles reports as under:—

"The addition of the Thána District to this division has brought the large aided schools at Bandora under my inspection. Conspicuous among these is the St. Joseph's Convent School, which is one of the most efficient institutions I have ever visited, and which is distinguished for the completeness of its buildings and other accessories. The St. Stanislaus' School at Bandora is also excellently conducted, while the St. Thomas' School gives promise of good work in the future. All these 3 schools are very largely attended. The B. B. and C. I. Railway School at Ahmedabad shows a large increase in numbers, and is thoroughly well conducted. The Ghádechi School, on the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway, also shows increased numbers, while the Camp Baroda Anglo-Indian School is stationary, but its efficiency has in no way declined. The St. Joseph's School of a similar class in Ahmedabad, did not claim any grant, as the numbers had fallen very low. * * * Among the most flourishing of these aided schools, apart from the Bandora schools, I would note the Pársi Panchāit School at Surat and the Loka Hitechu Sabha School at Broach, while Mr. Frámji's School at Nadiád does good work. * * * At Surat Mr. Jahángirji

M. Vakilna supports a small English school for girls, which is in the same condition as in last year, and there is another school for girls under the Irish Presbyterian Mission. This has grown a little in the year, and both schools are fairly efficient, the latter school being the best."

Of the unaided schools in his division Mr. Giles reports as under :—

"The list is a long one, and contains 10 schools with 248 pupils. Of these one is the Dákor School, which is wholly supported from the temple funds and fees. One is the school of Mr Bulákhidás, in Ahmedabad, lately transferred from the aided list, and one is the Anglo-Vernacular school of the Anjuman-i-Islám in Ahmedabad. This school will probably be placed on the aided list immediately, as it promises to do useful work for the Mahomedan community. The rest are petty schools, all belonging to Kaira, and all of very recent creation. Such as have been visited appear to have been started on entirely wrong principles, and to have no prospect of success till the management is more intelligent. At Mehmadabad the teacher is unqualified; so at Nadiád and at Mahudha. It may be that in time something may come of these schools, and the Department has taken care to explain to the managers what are the conditions necessary for efficiency; but I am not sanguine that any great good will result from these schools, nor do I think it likely that they will long be maintained."

27. **Middle Schools, Southern Division.**—Mr. Patwardhan gives a good account of the Government School at Hubli, but speaks less favourably of the Government School at Bijápur. As to the District Board schools, a new English class was opened at Ankali in Belgaum, while the classes at Sadalgi, Hukeri, and Sankeshwar in Belgaum, at Naregal and Haliyál in Dhárwár, and at Nágothána in Kolába were closed for want of sufficient contributions. The rest of the classes obtained fair results in the annual examination. The classes in the municipal schools at Bágalkot and Kumta have been raised to the rank of independent schools, and Mr. Patwardhan speaks well of the municipal schools at Gadag and Vengurla. The rest of the municipal institutions are 2nd grade schools, and with a few exceptions are reported to be satisfactory. The changes in the list for Native States are caused by the promotion of the Sángli School and by the inclusion of the Janjira School and of new classes at Kudál in Sávantvádi and at Gad Hinglaj in Kolhápur. Mr. Patwardhan gives a good account of the schools at Jamkhandi, Rámdurg and Janjira, but complains of the school at Mudhol, where the teaching staff is incompetent and ill-paid, and the fee is only one anna. The attendance in the aided schools has increased, although several weak schools have disappeared from our lists, such as the private school for Europeans and the English teaching school at Belgaum, and 2nd grade classes at Kirki in Kánara and at Khed and Málvan in Ratnágiri. On the other hand, 2 new schools have been admitted to our list—the Victoria School at Dhárwár and the Mission School at Revdanda. Mr. Patwardhan gives a good account of the Mission schools at Alíbág, Dhárwár and Dápoli, and a fairly good report on the Mission school and the private school at Ratnágiri. The reports on the Mission schools at Roha and Revdanda, on the Victoria School at Dhárwár, and on some of the smaller schools or classes are less favourable. But the Convent schools at Belgaum are fairly good, and St. Joseph's School at Dhárwár is reported to be doing useful work, while the 2 schools for Europeans—St. Mary's at Belgaum and the Diocesan School at Dhárwár—are said to be doing well. The decrease in the list of unaided schools is caused by the closing of the schools at Yedihalli and Honávar. The schools which remain are private schools at Belgaum, Kolhápur, Kárwár and Siddápur.

28. **Middle Schools, Sind.**—The Government School at Tatta has been made over to the Municipality, and the Local Board class at Purana Hala and a class in Hyderabad have been closed, while a new school was opened by the Municipality at Kambar in the Shikárpur Collectorate. The 2 new girls' schools are a European school at Kotri and a Mission school at Hyderabad which has been promoted to the list of aided schools. Mr. Jacob reports that the Proprietary School at Hyderabad and the schools at Kotri, Sukkur, Rohri, Lárkhána, Thárú Sháh and Tatta are in a flourishing condition, Rohri in particular being favourably noticed. At Sehwan some defects were noticed. Of the rest of the Anglo-Vernacular schools Mr. Jacob remarks as follows :—

"The Anglo-Vernacular middle schools at Umarkot, Kambar, Garhi-Yasin and Jacobabad are small and in a feeble condition. On the other hand, the 3 aided English schools at Naushahro (39 pupils), Bhiria (57 pupils) and Kandiáro (33 pupils), which owe their existence and prosperity to the indefatigable exertions of Khán Bahádur Kadirdad Khán, the Deputy Collector of the Naushahro Division, are in a thriving condition. These schools levy higher fees than any other schools of their class, except Tattá. But the boys get a good deal more for their money than the boys of other middle schools do, *viz.*, an excellent education in one of the staple trades of the district. In regard to the aided Anglo-Vernacular schools at Hyderabad, the 2 kept by Messrs. Isardás and Lálchand were in a wretched condition, and I was quite unable to recommend their schools for a grant. * * The 2 remaining schools, Mr. Táhilram's and Mr. Mahomed Sidik's, have improved since last year. * * I have made further representations this year to the Municipalities in regard to the raising of the fees in their English schools. The Kotri Municipality have consented to double their rate, which, however, was originally only 4 annas. The Municipality of Lárkhána declines to raise its rates, which are annas 4 for Standards I and II, 8 annas for Standards III and IV, and rupee one for Standard V. The Municipalities of Rohri, Sukkur and Sehwan will shortly consent, I hope, to levy an adequate fee. * * The Madrási poor girls' school, under the management of the sisters of the St. Joseph's Convent, continues to be well attended. * * The English class for native girls maintained by the Church Missionary Society at Hyderabad is doing excellent service, and is increasing in numbers. * * The English class attached to the Pársi Virbhaiji School at Karáchi has dwindled to 2 pupils, and will probably have to be closed. Pársi girls for the most part attend the Convent schools; and the Pársi Virbhaiji School has apparently no attractions for them. * * The 3 remaining schools for European children are at Hyderabad, Kotri and Sukkur. The first of the 3 is in fair order, but is greatly in want of an assistant teacher, which the Committee have not yet succeeded in obtaining, although they have offered a liberal salary. The Kotri School is fortunate in having good teachers and an excellent school-house well situated; but the local railway population, which is considerable, fails to give it adequate support. * * The Sukkur School is also a railway school, and has, I regret to say, been allowed to become quite disorganized."

29. **Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.**—The schools for Europeans have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, but the special returns required by the Government of India are as under :—

Class of Institutions	Aided Schools.				Unaided.				Total of Schools.	Total of Pupils on the 31st of March.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning			Classification of Pupils on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.						Remarks.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Brâhmans.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Jews.	
Boys ...	14	1,503	1,525	1,372	2	44	37	31	16	1,607	1,607	464	84	1,467	77	..	9	11	43	263 girls in boys' schools.
Girls . ..	25	1,741	1,681	1,418	.	...	...	..	25	1,741	1,741	177	56	1,525	180	4	5	69	17	347 boys in girls' schools.
Total ..	39	3,304	3,206	2,790	2	44	37	31	41	3,348	3,348	641	140	2,992	207	4	14	71	60	
Industrial Schools	1	23	18	18	1	17	20	15	2	40	40	...	...	40	.	...	...	..	..	
Grand Total	40	3,327	3,224	2,808	3	61	57	46	43	3,388	3,388	641	140	3,032	207	4	14	71	60	

The expenditure on these special schools was as under :—

	Aided.					Unaided.			Total Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Boys	35,453	960	44,448	38,608	1,19,469	545	302	1,847	35,453	960	44,993	39,410	1,20,816	
Girls	31,835	720	43,323	47,797	1,23,675	..	..	.	31,835	720	43,323	47,797	1,23,675	
Total ...	67,288	1,680	87,771	86,405	2,43,144	545	302	1,847	67,288	1,680	88,316	87,207	2,44,491	
Industrial Schools ...	1,335	...	1,870	1,076	4,281	...	1,167	1,167	1,335	...	1,870	2,243	5,448	
Scholarships	..	.	240	300	540	...	...	...	.	...	240	300	540	
Buildings	281	...	1,341	35,684	37,306	...	...	...	281	...	1,341	35,684	37,306	
Furniture and Apparatus.	...	...	100	255	355	...	...	...	...	...	100	255	355	
	281	..	1,681	36,239	38,201	...	...	...	281	...	1,681	36,239	38,201	
Grand Total ..	68,904	1,680	91,322	1,23,720	2,85,626	545	1,969	2,514	68,904	1,680	91,867	1,25,689	2,88,146	

The stages of instruction as defined by the Government of India are as under :—

Class of Schools.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
										Reading Printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boys	214	24	238	319	39	358	377	68	445	380	87	467	54	45	99	1,344	263	1,607
Girls	4	112	116	30	303	333	73	408	481	166	442	608	74	129	203	347	1,394	1,741
Total ..	218	136	354	349	342	691	450	476	926	546	529	1,075	128	174	302	1,691	1,657	3,348

IV.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

30. Lists of the primary schools for boys will be found in Form 4, and the figures contrast with those of the previous year, as under :—

Division.	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.
Central Division. { Bombay City.	...	...	...	...	1,508	67,579	1,538	67,562	45	5,199	44	5,290	.	...	...	
{ Mofussil ...	2	273	2	262					163	19,704	179	20,026	84	3,492	92	3,605
Northern Division	3	352	3	319	1,130	64,351	1,162	66,246	119	17,090	120	17,662	1,076	61,192	1,116	64,872
Southern Division	1	145	1	160	1,208	71,957	1,185	67,401	112	13,277	110	12,822	472	25,819	525	28,418
Sind	1	70	1	60	212	10,231	273	11,031	64	7,644	61	6,958	..	...	...	...
Aden	3	269	3	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	10	1,109	10	1,039	4,094	214,188	4,156	212,300	503	63,523	514	62,758	1,632	90,503	1,733	96,895

Division.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Police Schools in British Districts.				Total.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.
Central Division. { Bombay City.	59	4,624	52	4,407	5	899	7	930	...	...	...	...	109	10,722	103	10,627
{ Mofussil ...	245	9,193	270	9,994	2	37	30	501	7	235	7	239	2,016	100,513	2,118	102,189
Northern Division	92	5,049	103	6,113	4	461	2	87	8	419	7	301	2,438	149,523	2,515	155,600
Southern Division	209	8,807	237	8,908	2	35	...	...	6	631	5	417	2,100	120,671	2,111	118,186
Sind	67	3,988	60	4,102	1	26	2	173		..	..	..	375	21,979	417	22,324
Aden	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	269	3	238
Total ...	762	31,661	792	33,524	14	1,458	41	1,691	21	1,285	19	957	7,041	403,677	7,267	409,164

31. **Local Boards.**—A statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the separate educational funds will be found in Appendix C. There have been several transfers between the Local and Municipal Boards, the net result for both together being an increase of 68 schools but a decrease of 2,603 boys. Most of this decrease is made up by the growth of aided schools. In the Board schools the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 1,83,924 to Rs. 1,90,608, and in aided schools from Rs. 37,362 to Rs. 47,831.

The table showing the occupations of the parents of boys attending the Local Board schools does not include girls' schools belonging to the Local Boards or schools aided by the Local Boards. This defect will be made good next year, and meantime the figures are as under :—

	2nd Grade Anglo Vernacular Schools				Vernacular Schools			
	Children				Children.			
	Agricultural.	Partly Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Total	Agricultural	Partly Agricultural	Non Agricultural	Total
Central Division	1	84	74	159	25,841	19,819	21,775	67,435
Northern do	2	84	40	126	32,527	12,147	21,572	66,246
Southern do	72	44	176	292	29,644	17,691	20,726	67,461
Sind	...	13	13	26	2,472	2,267	6,292	11,031
Total ..	75	225	303	603	90,484	51,324	70,365	212,173

The next table, which includes the girls' schools belonging to the Local Boards, but still omits the schools aided by the Boards, shows the use which the cess-payers make of their schools :—

	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls	Cess-payers.	Proportion per Cent	Total Number on Rolls	Cess-payers	Proportion per Cent
Central Division	159	94	59	68,677	47,649	69
Northern do.	126	114	90	68,830	52,787	77
Southern do.	292	251	86	69,358	52,971	76
Sind	26	13	50	11,031	3,952	35
Total ...	603	472	78	217,896	157,359	72

On the Central Division Mr. Kirkham writes as follows :—

"As regards Local Board schools, the attendance, as a matter of fact, has been somewhat better than in the previous year, as the increase of fees by Rs 638 proves The general state of the schools is satisfactory. * * The new infants' standards have been generally received with satisfaction, and have decidedly tended to prevent stagnation by giving beginners work within their powers. The Vernacular Masters' Code and the Training College Code were revised in the course of the year, and many improvements introduced with the view to encourage masters to qualify for higher certificates and to generally amend and assure their position. The publication of the official list of all qualified masters, with particulars of their certificates, service and pay, &c., has also had an excellent effect, and has been most useful both to ourselves and our municipal colleagues. The revised vernacular standards have worked well, and the prominence now given to Modi writing, mental arithmetic and some other matters, in which the best indigenous schools excelled and to which they owed their popularity, has, I think, added to the value of our Local Board schools in the eyes of the people * * We have laboured during the whole year under a special financial difficulty imposed on us

by the notice given by the Government of India, that after the 31st July 1889 no Local Board will be allowed to overdraw its balance at the Treasury. As the educational cess does not come in till the month of January in each year, it has become imperatively necessary to accumulate a balance in each district sufficient after the expiration of the notice to enable us to pay our way for the first nine months of each financial year until the cess comes in. * * * The pinch has naturally been most severely felt in the matter of buildings, and we have had, with great regret, in many cases to allow popular contributions to be unutilized, because we could not spare the funds necessary to supplement them. For similar reasons we have had to refuse applications for the opening of schools even in places where there appeared to be good prospect of success. * * Local Board schools are supervised by local committees and generally by the Táluka Local Boards, whilst they are visited by Revenue officers and inspected by the Deputy Inspectors and their Assistants. The visits of the Revenue officials are exceedingly valuable, and their suggestions and advice are always utilized as far as possible. The school committees are also useful in the cases—not so numerous as I could wish—in which they actually visit their schools and limit their interference to non-technical matters. The Táluka Boards are generally beginning to feel their powers and * * have been of constant service in deciding with local knowledge on the matters entrusted to them."

Mr. Giles gives a good account of the Local Board schools in the Northern Division, where there is an increase of 26 schools and 1,895 boys :—

"The increase is divided among all the districts, except that in Kaira there is a decrease of 2 schools, though an increase of 22 in the number on the rolls. The total fee-receipts in this class of schools rose from Rs. 30,278 to Rs. 30,683, and there was an increase in every district, except that of Broach, which with larger numbers on the rolls shows smaller fee-receipts. This the Deputy Educational Inspector accounts for by the fact that the harvest was a bad one. * * The average monthly number on the rolls rose from 60,207 to 61,090 and the average daily attendance from 42,057 to 42,716. The increase is general, except in Thána, where there is a slight falling off, and in the Panch Maháls, where the decrease is considerable, and is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to the unusual amount of fever prevalent during the year. The figures quoted show that schools of this class have prospered generally, and that the year has been a successful one. The Surat District is conspicuous as affording the largest increase in pupils. As regards the controlling agencies I have little to say, but I have noticed that the Táluka Boards generally take an interest in their work, and that they are prepared to give advice and criticism, sometimes in excess of their powers. But this must be regarded as a healthy sign, and usually I find that where the Educational officers are sensible and not too sensitive, the relations of the Department with Táluka Boards and school committees are very satisfactory. I have personally seen a large number of Local Board village schools during the year, and I can testify to the fact that school committees are generally ready to give information as to the condition of the school and the conduct of the teacher, and that they undoubtedly are learning to consider themselves to some extent responsible for the proper administration of the cess funds as regards their own village."

The Southern Division shows a decrease of 25 schools and 4,496 boys. All the zillás, except Ratnágiri, closed some schools, which were weak institutions that might have been transferred to other villages if the order of the Government of India about balances had not necessitated the strictest economy. The decrease in attendance is shared by all the zillás—Belgaum, Kánara and Dhárwár being the largest contributors. In Belgaum the Boards raised the fee-rates, and this may have given a temporary check to attendance, but in all the zillás the main cause for the decrease is reported to be the rules mentioned last year as intended to prevent irregular attendance. In proof of this the Inspector shows that the fee-receipts of the schools have risen from Rs. 42,837 to Rs. 46,210 :—

"The decrease in Board schools was not due to any special cause, but was chiefly the result of the reforms introduced in February 1886. There existed a tendency to report a large nominal attendance much in excess of the real one, and there was hardly any hope of obtaining accurate and reliable statistics as long as it continued. The reforms introduced to remedy the evil have been attended with a fair measure of success. The Deputy Inspectors report that they have themselves struck off several names of irregular boys from school registers, which, I think, are now cleared of all false attendance. * * 78 applications for new schools—8 in Belgaum, 3 in Dhárwár, 15 in Bijápur, 10 in Kánara, 22 in Ratnágiri, and 20 in Kolába—were received during the year. But only 18 of them could be complied with, *viz.*, 2 in Dhárwár, 4 in Bijápur, 3 in Kánara, 6 in Ratnágiri, and 3 in Kolába, by transfer of declining schools. The number of applications for new schools does not accurately represent the wants of the division, and if funds were forthcoming many more schools could be opened, particularly in Ratnágiri, Kolába, Bijápur and Kánara. * * The village officers in Belgaum continue to pay monthly

visits to their schools, and enter remarks in visitors' books. In other districts also the Deputy Inspectors give a pretty encouraging account of the work done by some of the school committees."

Like the Southern Division, Sind has suffered from careless registration in the past, and Mr. Jacob reports that the returns for 1886-87 included an unknown, but probably large, number of pupils who had ceased to attend school for several weeks or months prior to the date on which the returns were calculated, but who, as they had given no notice of withdrawal, were still borne on the school-books. Mr. Jacob adds that this objectionable practice has been stopped by putting in force the 'fifteen days' rule'; but that the fictitious attendance of 1886-87 is a disturbing factor, and makes the increase in the actual attendance appear much smaller than it really is. Thus while the figures given above show an increase of 42 schools and 345 children, the average daily attendance gives an increase of 1,365 children. The Local Board schools show a large increase, which is due partly to the abolition of Municipalities and partly to a real improvement. In Thar and Párkar there is said to be a small but encouraging increase, and in the Upper Sind Frontier the number of schools has been doubled and the attendance largely increased, owing to the active part taken by Mr. Giles, the Deputy Commissioner. In Karáchi Mr. Jacob reports a small increase, but states that the new standards of instruction are popular, and that encouragement is being given to physical education in the cess villages. And in Hyderabad much is said to have been accomplished by the personal influence and effort of the local officers, in spite of the ignorance and indifference of the rural population. The fee-receipts in Hyderabad rose from Rs. 121 to Rs. 343,and Mr. Jacob reports that 10 new Táluka Boards have agreed to levy low fees, on condition that half the children may be exempted from payment.

32. **Municipal Boards.**—The list of schools transferred to the Municipal Boards will be found in Appendix D. Of the schools in the Central Division Mr. Kirkham reports as follows :—

"The net result for the Central Division is an increase of 10 municipal schools, 413 boys and Rs. 1,216 in school-fees. * * Of the increase of 10 schools * * the Municipality of Poona takes credit for 9. As regards the efficiency of the schools as tested by the annual examinations, they have generally maintained their superiority to the rural schools which they possessed at the time of transfer, but a considerable number of the reports make mention of a certain relaxation of discipline which has made itself manifest under the new regime, and which appears to arise from the facilities, injudiciously afforded to junior masters, to appeal against the authority of their headmasters to the members of the school committees. This evil has not yet gone very far, and will, I trust, be nipped in the bud. 'In some cases the formation of factions in the committees has interfered with the settlement of matters of discipline on their merits, but I believe there is a general recognition of this evil also which will cause remedies to be applied in time. With this exception the schools have generally worked smoothly, and in most places I found a gratifying degree of zeal and interest in their welfare. Several of the school committees have had the practical good sense to elect experienced educational officers as chairmen or chief advisers. Poona has had the good fortune to secure the services of * * Ráo Bahádur N. B. Dandekar, and Sholápur has produced a non-official educationist * * in the person of Mr. Kelkar, the chairman of the school committee. I am bound to add, that some other places have not been so happy in their selections. * * The working of the rules under the Municipal Act has been satisfactory on the whole; but, as was perhaps inevitable in the first year of their application, the number of references concerning them has been very great. * * I think, however, that matters are improving as experience is gained; and that on the whole, especially with reference to the promise of the future, there is no reason to regret the transfer of the charge of popular education to the Municipalities."

For the Northern Division Mr. Giles reports an increase of 16 children in the towns of Gujarát and an increase of 1 school and 9 pupils in Thána, but the fee-receipts have fallen from Rs. 16,008 to Rs. 15,808 :—

"In some towns, such as Viramgám, Dákor, Surat, Bassein, Bandora, Kúrla and Thána there has been a substantial increase in attendance; but in others, such as Dholka, Dohad and Máhim, there has been a large falling off. At Dholka, as I can personally testify, this falling off was due to the bad fever prevalent in the town, while at Dohad the decrease was the effect of the natural re-action after the large increase reported last year, which was due to the energy of a president, who has now been transferred. But the decrease at Máhim of 127 children is very serious. * * The report from the Nadiád Board is very full, and

shows the great interest which the Board takes in the schools. The Board has done good work in finally fixing the rate of all salaries and in its care for female education and for the infant classes. As regards the administration of schools by the Boards generally, I have had no reason to modify my remarks of last year. There have been deficiencies in several places, and at Mehmadabad a general break-down. * * I have had personal relations with the School Boards at Ahmedabad, Surat, Thána, Dholka, Dhandhuka, Kaira, Nadiád and Modasa during the year, and have always found that the Boards wish to do what is best for the schools."

The Southern Division reports a loss of 2 schools and 455 boys, the decrease in attendance being due to the new rules mentioned in connexion with the Local Boards. The fee-receipts in the primary schools for boys have risen from Rs. 11,592 to Rs. 12,439. The Inspector gives a very good account of the schools belonging to the Municipality at Belgaum, and reports that the schools in the smaller Municipalities of the Belgaum Zilla are well looked after. The schools at Dhárwár, Gadag and Navalgund are commended, but the schools at Ránebennur, Haveri and Byádgi have lost in attendance, and the schools at Nargund and Hubli both in attendance and efficiency. The arrangements made by Bágalkot are reported to be excellent, but Ilkal shows a decrease in attendance, and Bijápur is deficient in several ways. It is, however, satisfactory to hear that the Victoria Jubilee school-house is nearly completed, and that the Bijápur Municipality contemplates other improvements. The schools at Kumta and Sirsi are doing well, but there is a falling off at Kárwár and Haliyál. All of the schools in the Ratnágiri Zilla are reported to be doing well: and the same may be said of the schools in Kolába, except that Pen and Mahád show a decrease in attendance. On the whole Mr. Patwardhan seems to be fortunate in his relations with the Municipalities, and he particularly mentions the zeal displayed by the Municipal Committees at Vengurla, Chiplún, Mahád, Panvel, Bágalkot, Athni and Sirsi.

In Sind the abolition of the Municipalities at Naushahro, Bhiria and Kandiáro caused the transfer of 3 schools and 313 pupils to the Local Boards; and there was also a small decrease in each district, except Thar and Párkar. At Shikárpur Mr. Jacob would have been glad of a larger decrease, as he found the schools overcrowded and the fees too low. Mr. Jacob adds that in the other Municipalities the losses are comparatively small, and that at Jacobabad the decrease is attributed to the levy of fees. He reports that fees are now levied in the primary schools of all the Municipalities except those at Bubak, Keti Bandar, Nasarpur, Tando Adam, Umarkot, Mitti, Ghotki and Ratodero, and that the fee-receipts rose this year from Rs. 5,131 to Rs. 5,439. The highest praise is given by the Inspector to the Karáchi Municipality for their liberality and good sense in the administration of their schools and school fund; and much credit is given to the school committees at Hyderabad and Rohri, and especially to their chairmen; while some of the smaller Municipalities are not favourably noticed. In particular Mr. Jacob complains of the large grants made to the Municipalities by the District Boards, and the Commissioner has promised to give special attention to this point.

33. **Native States.**—Mr. Kirkham is unable to report any improvement in the schools of the Bhor State, but finds the schools in Akalkot and Aundh to be doing better, particularly those of Akalkot. In Phaltan there is a slight falling off in the number of scholars. In the Native States of the Northern Division Mr. Giles shows a net increase of 41 schools and 3,641 pupils. The increase is general, except in the Surat Agency, Jawhár and Cutch:—

"Káthiáwár takes the lion's share with 34 schools and 3,079 pupils. The Mahi Kántha shows an increase of 1 school and 298 pupils, and Pálanpur an increase of 162 pupils. This is satisfactory, as last year I had to chronicle a decrease. The Rewa Kántha has an increase of 4 schools and 125 pupils, and the Cambay State an increase of 1 school and 158 pupils. The average monthly number on the rolls rose from 58,106 to 61,177 and the average daily attendance from 42,990 to 43,884. The improvement is general, except in the Surat and Cutch Agencies. The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 36,141 to Rs. 37,838. Adding to this that there was a considerable increase in the attendance of boys from the agricultural classes, Mahomedans, depressed castes and aborigines, it will be seen that the record for boys' schools in Native States for the year is very satisfactory."

The numbers for the Southern Division show an increase of 54 schools and 2,689 boys, most of the increase being due to the inclusion of figures for Janjira. Mr. Patwardhan reports that primary education has been steadily advancing in Kolhápur, and that credit is due to Ráo Sáheb B P. Pandit, who has lately retired after a service of nearly twenty-three years. About half of the Kurundvád schools are well spoken of, the rest requiring more supervision. The Sángli schools are fairly efficient, but suitable buildings are required. Five of the Miraj schools obtain an unfavourable report, but the rest are said to be good, and special praise is given to their school-buildings. The Jamkhandi schools are not well-equipped, and all of them, except those at Jamkhandi itself, require better accommodation. In Mudhol the school-buildings are excellent, but the standard of teaching is poor. In Rámdurg the school-buildings are good, and about half of the schools are doing well, the rest of them requiring more efficient teachers. The Savanúr schools obtain a good report. The examination results in Játh were satisfactory, and most of the schools are suitably accommodated. In Janjira the examination results are said to be fair. And Sávantvádi, as usual, is praised for the buildings, equipment and thorough efficiency of many of its schools.

34. **Aided Schools.**—The Central Division shows an increase of 18 schools and 584 children. Out of this number, 23 Mission schools and 27 Native schools earn grants by results under Chapter V of the Code; whilst 100 Mission schools and 172 Native schools earn lump grants under Chapter VI. Out of the 100 Mission schools no less than 81 are in the district of Ahmednagar, whilst out of the 172 Native schools 27 are in Bombay, 1 in a Native State, 64 within the jurisdiction of Local Boards, and 80 within the limits of Municipalities. Mr. Kirkham reports that these aided schools are doing good service, and he makes particular mention of the work of the American Mission in the education of the depressed castes. For the Northern Division Mr. Giles shows a net increase of 11 schools and 1,064 pupils. The increase is principally in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts and in Káthiáwár; while in Thána there is a decrease of 4 schools:—

"Of these 103 aided schools, 24 are registered under Chapter V of the Grant-in-Aid Code and include the Irish Presbyterian Mission and Pársi Panchát schools, together with a school maintained by the Lok Hitechu Sabha in Ahmedabad, which appears for the first time. One school under private management in Broach has been transferred to Chapter VI. Most of these schools are under the management of recognised bodies, have a permanent existence, and are flourishing. Of the schools registered under Chapter VI the majority are in towns. * * I regret to be unable to chronicle any large increase in the number of rural schools aided by the District Local Boards. The Boards provide for such aid being given, and every effort is made to bring the masters within the circle, but without any great success. The reasons for this have frequently been given, but may be recapitulated. * * The rural indigenous schools of Gujarát are generally migratory,—that is, an itinerant master stays two or three months in a village, collects some fees, and teaches the anks, and then moves on to another village; secondly, the people infinitely prefer a cess or Sarkári school, and claim the latter, if they want a school at all, on the ground that they contribute for it; thirdly, the indigenous school supplies an inferior kind of education, and this is easily recognised by an intelligent population; fourthly, in some cases the mere fact of the Local Board giving aid is sufficient to cause the refusal of fees by the people. This may appear improbable, but I have had 5 cases reported to me during the past year in which the people refused to pay any fees when they heard that the indigenous master was getting a grant-in-aid, and the schools were accordingly closed, as the grant alone did not suffice for the master's maintenance. The district where indigenous schools aided by the Local Board are most numerous is Thána, where also there is a large number of unaided schools. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports 17 new registrations in the year, but states that 21 schools collapsed—10 from utter inefficiency, 2 from the death of the masters, 3 from the migration of the latter, and 5 from the refusal of the people to support them. This record shows clearly the ephemeral condition of these schools and how little reliance is to be placed on them, in their present condition, as an efficient means of education. I fear it must be confessed that, except in the large towns, the indigenous school is an institution on which no reliance can be placed, and of which, as an educational agent, all that can be said is that it is better than nothing at all. * * I would draw attention to the increase in aided schools in Káthiáwár. Last year I noted that certain States were prepared to aid private schools, and this year we have no less than 5 such schools with 397 scholars. This is due mainly to the assistance of Mr. Lely, the Administrator of Porbandar, who encouraged 3 masters of private schools in the town to follow departmental methods, and take the place formerly occupied by the departmental branch school."

The Southern Division shows a decrease of 12 schools, but an increase of 101 boys. Mr. Patwardhan reports nothing new of the aided schools in British districts, but he notes that 61 indigenous schools were aided by Kolhápur, Sángli and Sávantvádi, and he ought to have included these schools in his list of aided schools. Seven of the new schools in Sind are indigenous schools, and the rest are town schools teaching the Government standards. The schools in Hyderabad are large and flourishing, and the schools in Shikárpur are said to have benefited by a transfer of pupils from the municipal schools which the Inspector found to be overcrowded. Six of the indigenous schools aided in the Karáchi District are migratory schools started by an Akhund named Dad-Muhammad. These 6 schools are attended by 100 children, and the Deputy's account of them is as under :—

"The Jakhriás, who principally attend Akhund Dad-Muhammad's indigenous schools, belong to an aboriginal hill-tribe. They lead a pastoral life as a rule; they are gradually learning to acquire more settled habits, and may now be found squatted at certain seasons of the year at particular spots for a much longer time than they were before. But the slightest appearance of rain in the hills may still induce them to move their habitation at a moment's notice, in hope of finding better and more abundant pasture for their cattle.

35. **Police Schools.**—Mr. Kirkham has nothing noteworthy to report of his division, except that the school at Sátára is the best specimen of this kind of school and contains 275 pupils, of whom 233 are police constables. In the Northern Division there are 7 schools in British districts and a small school at Nándod in Rájpipla. The best of the 7 schools are those at Godhra and Dohad, but the 2 schools at Ahmedabad have improved during the year, while there is a falling off at Thána, Surat and Kaira. The Police schools at Dhárwár and Kolhápur have been closed, and the 6 remaining schools in the Southern Division are said to be doing fairly well.

36. **Night Schools.**—The Central Division shows an increase of 13 schools and 354 pupils, and Mr. Kirkham is not dissatisfied with the results of the year. The Poona Municipality has opened 8 schools for artisans, and the schools of the Theistic Association in Bombay continue to do good work. For the Northern Division Mr. Giles returns 146 schools and 2,833 pupils, against 136 schools and 2,768 pupils in the previous year. The figures for the year under report include 51 schools under Local Boards, 11 municipal schools and 1 aided school in the towns, and 83 schools in Native States. The Southern Division shows a large decrease in the number of night schools in British districts, but the returns for Native States show that these institutions are still appreciated in places like Kolhápur. Sind reports the loss of 1 school and a decrease of 33 in the average daily attendance in the rest of the schools.

37. **Unrecognized Schools.**—The Central Division shows a total of 606 schools and 19,146 pupils. Of the 606 schools Mr. Kirkham classifies 12 as Persian or Arabic schools, 43 as Koran schools, 37 as Vedic schools and 514 as vernacular schools, of which 4 are girls' schools. During the year, 11 of the old schools have sought and obtained admission to the aided list. The Northern Division shows 767 schools with 26,664 pupils. Of the 767 schools 16 are returned as teaching Persian or Arabic, 138 as Koran schools, and 22 as Vedic schools, while 591, including 2 girls' schools, are classed as vernacular schools. Mr. Giles reports that where they are not purely religious the town schools are generally feeders to the recognized schools. The Southern Division returns 768 schools with 14,513 pupils. About 350 are either family schools or mosque schools, and the rest are private schools with an attendance of 15 or more children. Sind shows 785 schools and 9,024 pupils. Out of the 785 schools, 57 are returned as teaching Arabic or Persian, 690 as Koran schools, and 38, including 1 school for girls, as vernacular schools. Mr. Jacob reports that 34 new schools were registered for grants-in-aid.

38. **Primary Schools for Girls.**—The attendance returns for girls' schools are as follows :—

Divisions.	Maintained by the Department				Maintained by Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division — Bombay City	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	11	777	11	845	.		..	..
Central Division — Mofussil .. .	1	116	1	107	26	1,067	27	1,115	45	2,632	46	2,583	9	215	7	194
Northern Division	2	146	2	155	46	2,380	50	2,584	27	2,763	28	2,819	99	6,242	104	6,384
Southern do.	..	..	..	..	44	2,130	42	1,897	28	2,010	28	1,961	38	1,832	44	2,189
Sind		..	..	..	..	..	..	.	20	1,266	19	1,163	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	262	3	262	116	5,577	119	5,596	131	9,448	132	9,371	146	8,289	155	8,772

Divisions	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States				Unaided				Total.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887 88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils
Central Division — Bombay City ..	22	2,994	22	2,882	..	..	..	..	33	3,771	33	3,727
Central Division — Mofussil	24	1,227	28	1,380	1	58	2	92	106	5,315	111	5,476
Northern Division	25	2,281	27	2,387	..	..	..	..	199	13,812	211	14,329
Southern do.	6	263	6	263	..	..	..	..	116	6,235	120	6,310
Sind	8	241	10	467	1	20	..	..	24	1,527	29	1,630
Total ..	80	7,006	93	7,369	2	78	2	92	478	30,660	504	31,462

There are 276 boys in the schools for girls, so that the total for the year under report is reduced to 31,186. To this must be added 14,623 girls attending schools for boys, *viz.* 3,896 for the Central Division, 2,906 for the Northern Division, 7,657 for the Southern Division and 164 for Sind. For the whole Presidency the total of girls in primary schools is thus raised to 45,809, against 44,253 in the previous year. Mr. Kirkham reports that progress in the girls' schools of the Central Division is slow, and that we have suffered this year from the effects of the singular wave of re-action which has passed over native society, and which has not yet spent its force, though it is, he fully believes, a temporary phenomenon. He adds that the scheme for training masters' wives makes slow headway. In the Northern Division, Ahmedabad shows a large increase, and Mr. Giles notes that some progress is generally being made both in British districts and in Native States. The aided schools and the Government school attached to the Mahálaxmi Female Training College are especially efficient, particular mention being made of the Mission schools, of the endowed schools at Ahmedabad and Surat, and of the Pársi Panchâít schools. In the Southern Division the Board schools have suffered from careless registration in the past, and the aided schools are stationary, but there is an increase under Native States, and a very large attendance of girls in the schools for boys, so that for the whole division the number of girls at primary schools has risen from 11,858 to 13,952. Mr. Patwardhan makes favourable mention of many of his schools. In Sind all the Municipal Boards, except Shikárpur, show a decrease, but 7 schools have been added to the aided list. One of the new schools was opened by the Zenana Mission in Karáchi, another was opened by Khán Bahádur Kadirdád Khán at Naushahro, and is attended by 38 Mahomedan girls, and the remaining 5 are indigenous schools in the Hyderabad Collectorate, with an aggregate attendance of 121 Mahomedan girls. Mr. Jacob states that in the education of girls the Musalmáns are apparently in advance of the Hindus, and he gives particular praise to Mr. Kadirdád Khán's school at Kandiáro, where 71 girls attend with exceptional regularity and divide their time between the Sindhi standards and practical instruction in spinning and weaving.

39. **Examination Results in Primary Schools**—As the standards have been revised, no useful comparison can be made of the examination returns for the year under report and for the previous year. The returns for the year under report are as follows:—

| | | Number of separate Schools examined. | Average Attendance of Schools examined. | Number of Pupils examined. | Number of Pupils passed. | | |

V.—THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

40. **Rajkumar College.**—Towards the close of the year Mr. Macnaghten obtained furlough, and Mr. Turkhad acted as Principal. Three of the Kumárs left with Mr. Macnaghten for England, where they are to continue their studies under the care of Mr. Brown, of the National Indian Association. These 3 are Kumár Rámsingji of Sihor and Kumár Ranjitsinghji of Jámnagar, who composed the 1st class of last year's report, and Kumár Máwar Khachar of Jasdan, who last year stood second in the 2nd class. Mr. Macnaghten reports that 6 other Kumárs left during the year under report, *viz.*, Kumár Bhaosingji of Porbandar, Kumár Bhau Kotila of Dedan, Kumár Madarsingji of Sáyla, Kumár Madhavsingji of Wadhwán, Kumár Jetmal of Dedan, and Kumár Kála Vála of Luni. Kumár Bhaosingji, heir to the Porbandar State, was withdrawn as being of an age when he might be expected to derive more profit from private tuition than at College. He has now been placed under an English tutor. Bhau Kotila of Dedan has been directed to live at Junágad, where he now studies in the high school and resides under the care of a private tutor. Kumár Madarsingji of Sáyla left at the close of the monsoon term, in order that he might take some share in the management of the Sáyla State. Kumár Jetmal of Dedan and Madhavsingji of Wadhwán left at the end of December—the former that he might be admitted to the partial management of his estates, and the latter to be employed in the service of the Thákor Sáheb of Wadhwán. Finally, Kumár Kála Vála of Luni has been allowed to leave the College and to study with a private tutor. In all 9 Kumárs have left the College, and only 2 new ones have joined during the year. The 2 new Kumárs are the Ráj of Vánkáner and the Kumár Mula Vála of Jetpur. The class list of existing students is as under :—

1st Class.

	Age.
Kumár Shivsingji of Mundetti	15
Kumár Geega Vála of Bágasra	15
Kumár Akheráji of Vála	18

2nd Class,

Kumár Dipsingji of Gaoridad	18
Kumár Kirtsingji of Rájpipla	16
Kumár Báva Vála of Vádya	13
Kumár Ajitsingji of Dhrángadra	16
Kumár Málwáji of Kotda-Sánghání	15
Kumár Sursingji of Láthi	14
Kumár Rámsingji of Rájpipla	18

3rd Class.

Kumár Rám Khachar of Jasdan	13
Kumár Balubha of Gondal	16
Kumár Bhanbha of Gondal	15
Kumár Takhatsingji of Katosan	17
Kumár Kalubha of Mínápur	12
Kumár Bhabhutsingji of Dhrángadra	13
Kumár Dattáji Ráo Ingle	13
Kumár Bála Sáheb of Kágal	13
Kumár Bápu Sáheb of Kágal	12
The Mahárája of Kolhápur.	13
Kumár Lakhubha of Jámnagar	15

4th Class.

Kumár Mula Vála of Jetpur	15
Kumár Takhatsingji of Vásna	14
Kumár Bhavanisingji of Dhrángadra	13

5th Class.

Kumár Narsinghji of Rájpipla	13
Kumár Bhansingji of Bhávnagar	12
Kumár Gambhirsingji of Pethápur	15
Kumár Takhatsingji of Mánsa	10

6th Class.

	Age.
Kumár Hamirsingji of Virpur	13
Kumar Digvijaysingji of Rájpipla	11
Kumár Jethájı of Vırpur	10
Kumár Ravat Khachar of Jasdan	11
Kumár Raning Khachar of Jasdan	17
Kumár Vijaysingji of Porbandar	14
Kumár Partábsingji of Dhrángadra	13
Kumár Rám Kotila of Dedan	17
Kumár Amarsingji of Vánkáner	9

Mr. Macnaghten reports that Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C. S., undertook the annual examination:—

"Kumár Shivsingji of Mundetti, now at the head of the College, has done conspicuously well in all respects. Kumár Geega Vála of Bágasra has done well also. In the 2nd class, considering their age, the best are Kumárs Báva Vala and Sursingji; it is unfortunate that the latter's progress has been much impeded by weakness of eyesight. The delicate health of Rám Khachar of Jasdan, whose behaviour is always exemplary, has retarded him also greatly. The two brothers from Gondal have both worked well, especially Balubha, to whom was awarded this year's Fergusson Medal. Kalubha and Bhabhutsingji are both satisfactory, and so are the 4 from Kolhápur. And in general this 3rd class may be said to be a class of very promising Kumárs. Lakhubha of Jámnagar, whose intelligence is proportionate to his age, obtained a double remove into this class at the beginning of the current term, and he also has done very well. The Katosan Kumár is a sensible youth, but excels in athletics much more than in study. Takhatsingji of Vásna is quiet and careful, but on the whole Kumár Bhavanisingji of Dhrángadra is the best in the 4th class. In the 5th class the most promising are the Kumárs of Bhávnagar and Mánsa. The 2 of Virpur and Digvijaysingji deserve to be specially mentioned in the 6th. * * Mr. Whitworth has recently published a little book, called 'Rájkumár Law Lectures', which will be of permanent use to this College. * * The 1st and 2nd classes have attended Mr. Whitworth's court on six occasions during the past year, besides hearing four of his lectures. * * Out-door games and exercise have been practised, as usual. On the whole, the general health has been good. And I have been satisfied with the general behaviour"

41. **Ta'lukda'ri Schools, &c.**—Mr. Giles gives a good account of the schools in Gujarát. The Wadhwán School is in its usual efficient condition and is looked up to as a model by the smaller Tálukdári schools which now also, to some extent, serve as feeders to it. The Vajiria School in the Rewa Kántha will become a useful agency in time. The Scott College at Sádra is housed in its new building erected at a cost of Rs. 51,000, and has been gradually reorganized under Colonel Scott. There are now 21 boys in the school, and physical exercise is amply provided for. The Victoria School at Pálanpur contains 14 pupils, but the attendance is reported to be irregular. Mr. Giles adds that the children of the smaller Chiefs attend the village schools or are educated by private tutors. Thus in Káthiáwár the 2 younger sons of the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadra and the heir of the Lakhtar Chief passed in vernacular standards. In Pálanpur the Deputy examined 2 sons of Thákors under the Rádhanpur State, and 22 sons of Jághirdárs attended the school at Samao, most of whom were doing well. At Thára 2 out of 3 Kuvars, who were formerly in the Tálukdári school, were attending the village school. At Deodar, Un, Várahi, Sántalpur and Suigám the sons of Jághirdárs were attending schools and doing well. In the Mahi Kántha the Deputy examined some 30 sons and daughters of Tálukdárs and their Bháyats who were studying in the local schools; among these may be mentioned the 2 daughters of the late Thákor of Pol. In the Rewa Kántha the son of the Mándva Thákor attends the Sardárs' School at Baroda, and the Naswádi Thákor attends the local school. The daughter-in-law of the Nándod Chief attends a girls' school and has passed Standard V, and the sister of the Rája of Chhota-Udepur also attends a girls' school. In the Panch Maháls the 15 boys of the Vádi family are still at school. 18 boys of the Valanpur family attend the village school. The young Thákor of Kanjari has joined the Tálukdári Girássia school at Wadhwán, and the sons of the Thákors of Limdi, Khadmal and Bilmani attend the local schools. In Broach the Dehij and Janadra Thákors have left school, but the Thákor of Shigaon and the Kuvars of A'mod and Sarod still attend the local schools. The A'mod Kuvars are, however, making little progress. The young Thákor of Jhanor has gone to Wadhwán to join the Tálukdári school. In Kaira the son of the Thákor of Kuna has left the Local Board school at Mogar

to join an indigenous school. The son of the Thákor of Gajána attends the local school, and is doing well. In Surat the second son of the Dharampor Chief was making good progress under a private tutor Three daughters of the same Chief were attending a girls' school. In Ahmedabad the son of the Gamph Thákor passed Standard V. The Thákor of Utelia also passed the 4th Standard. There are altogether 299 sons and 36 daughters of Tálukdárs and Girássiás attending Local Board schools in Gujarát. Mr. Kirkham reports that Rája Shumbhusing Amarshing Jadhavaráo Málegaonkar, Sadáshivaráo Mahádeo Purandhare, Anandráo Khanderáo Ráste, Wághoji Kuvarji Ráje Shirke, and Bhagwantráo Shrinivás Pandit, son of the Pant Pratinidhi, attend the Poona High School. In Sátára several children attend primary schools, and Bála Sáheb, son of the Pant Pratinidhi, is in the highest class of the high school. The same high school is attended by a grandson of the Pant Pratinidhi, by a son of Rájárám Sáheb Bhosle, and by 2 relatives of the Chief of Akalkot. In Ahmednagar several children of Jághírdárs attend primary schools. At Dhulia the 2 young Chiefs of Káthi and the young Chief of Ráisingpur attend a vernacular school, and the son of the Inámdár of Sávda continues his studies in the high school Mr. Patwardhan reports that at Kolhápur the number of boys in the Sardárs' class has risen from 3 to 7, the boys now attending being the Chief of Inchalkaranji, the Chief of Vishalgad, the Sir Lashkar Bahádur, the Chief of Miraj (Junior), the Chief of Rámdurg, the Himat Bahádur and the Heblikar. The class teaches up to the Matriculation. The son of the Chief of Kurundvád (Senior), Ráo Sáheb Bhosle of Sávantvádi, the Desái of Mangasule, the 2 brothers of the Desái of Nanadi and the Desái of Kurbet attend the Sardars' High School at Belgaum, and 63 children or relatives of Sardárs are said to attend primary schools in Kolhápur, Sángli and Miraj,

With regard to Sind, Mr. Jacob recommends that a special school for the sons of the Nawábs of Tájpur should be opened at Nasarpur. The Inspector also recommends a second school for the relatives of His Highness Fatehkhán Talpur of Mir-jo-Tando near Mirpur Khás. The 3 sons of His Highness Fatehkhan Talpur have all made some progress in English, and other relatives and also the son of a neighbouring Mir at Tando-Alahyar wished to attend if a school were opened at Mirjo-Tando,

42 **Maratha's and Lingayats.**—Mr. Kirkham reports that the Deccan Association for the promotion of higher education among Maráthás, which commenced in 1885 by supporting 2 students, now supports 48 students—4 in colleges and 44 in high schools. Mr, Patwardhan reports that the fund of the Lingáyat Association at Dhárwár now amounts to Rs. 80,800, and that 28 Lingáyat students receive aid from the fund—the scholarships rising from Rs. 2 in a school to Rs. 18 in a college. The Association has also started a second fund with the object of sending a Lingáyat to be educated in England, in order that he may compete for the Civil Service or be called to the Bar. Rs. 15,294 have already been collected and paid into the Government Treasury at Dhárwár.

43. **Mahomedans**—Mr. Kirkham reports that in the Central Division the number of Musalmáns at school has risen from 12,923 to 13,483, of whom 8,131 are learning in the common schools and 5,352 in special Mahomedan institutions. It is satisfactory also to learn that the tendency is to the common and not to the special schools. The most important of these special schools are the Anjuman schools in Bombay, which are making fair progress. The Poona Anjuman is said to do good work in a modest way, and every district, except Sholápur, shows an improvement. Mr. Kirkham attributes part of this awakened interest in education to the establishment of special scholarships both by Government and by the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin, to the publication of the new standards which give fresh importance to Urdu, and to the employment of Mahomedans as Assistant Deputies in 4 of the 6 zillás. The Northern Division shows an increase of 848 Musalmáns, and I have already mentioned that the Anjuman-i-Islám in Ahmedabad has started an Anglo-Vernacular school. Mr. Giles reports that Mr. Ibráhim Mahomed Sayáni, the head master of the Nadiád High School, has raised a fund from which he gives small scholarships to boys attending secondary schools, and that the Kázi Sháhbudin Scholarships offer further encouragement, though it is a matter for regret that they are

not open to competition, and are distributed by patronage. In the Southern Division the number of special schools or classes has risen from 121 to 130, with an attendance of 6,090 children. But including the common schools the number of Musalmáns under instruction is 15,331. In Sind the number of Mahomedans attending public institutions rose from 9,712 to 9,830. There are but 4 Musalmáns in the College, but the number in secondary schools has risen from 335 to 345, and 58 are returned as studying in special schools.

44. **The Depressed Castes.**—In the Central Division the number of children of the depressed castes at school has risen from 3,979 to 4,546. These children are distributed between the common and the special schools. The best of the special schools are the schools at Ahmednagar and Yával. In the Northern Division the number of children has risen to 2,715, the net increase being 218. Most of the children are in the common schools, but there are 8 special schools. In the Southern Division there are 21 special schools or classes with an attendance of 554 children, but there is a large number of children in the common schools, as the total attendance for the whole division is 1,994.

45. **Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.**—Mr. Kirkham reports that the orders of Government, in the review of the last annual report, directing special attention to the successful efforts of Mr. Giles, and pointing out the necessity for special measures in regard to the Kolis of the Poona District, have received careful attention, but that there has not yet been time in which to report progress.

"Mr. Giles favoured me, in the middle of February, with an instructive account of his experience, and in concert with my Deputies, measures have been initiated, which will, I hope, bear fruit next year. The portion of the Poona District concerned, *viz.* the neighbourhood of the Bhimáshankar Hills and the Junnar parts of the Sahyádri, has unfortunately been in a disturbed condition not favourable to special efforts, but from inquiries made I am led to the conclusion that a considerable number of Kolis have been attending our schools classified under the heading of agriculturists. Efforts will be made in the current year to obtain accurate information in regard to all districts. The figures returned for my 6 collectorates give a total of 837 boys as against 856 of last year, being a net decrease of 19. There is an increase of 87 in Khándesh and small decreases elsewhere. Poona shows 110; whereas, if my suspicion above mentioned be correct, the number ought to be 400."

In the Northern Division the numbers have risen from 3,707 to 4,748, of whom 12 are girls. Broach makes the largest contribution to this increase, but Mr. Giles shows that progress has also been made by Surat, the Panch Maháls, Thána, Rewa Kántha and Jawhár :—

"I last year stated the special means that had been taken to encourage the attendance of these races, and I find, from the experience of the year, that it is mainly a question of money. The Broach Deputy Educational Inspector expended a sum of Rs. 786 from his special allotment of Rs. 1,000 in the purchase of books and slates and in the award of prizes and small scholarships. 832 Bhils and 575 Talaviás availed themselves of the encouragement offered. Of these 1 Bhil boy and 1 Talavia boy passed in the VI and V Standards respectively, 92 Bhils and 29 Talaviás passed under the standards, the corresponding figures for 1886-87 being 42 and 14. The Deputy Educational Inspector was able to appoint 2 Bhil boys to be assistants on Rs. 5 each, and the account of his operations shows clearly that much may be done with this class of people if money is available. In the Panch Maháls also good progress has been made, 191 Bhil boys being presented and 122 passing under the standards. Here we have made a special allotment of Rs. 400 in the budget for the current year for prizes and small money grants for good attendance, and I have no doubt that judicious expenditure of that sum will have most beneficial results. There are 27 special schools in the Maháls for Bhil children, and the masters are specially instructed to visit neighbouring hamlets in their leisure time and encourage the people to send their children. In Surat there are 1,366 boys attending Local Board Schools, of which 13 are special schools. Here, too, there is a regular system of encouragement by rewards of clothing, books, slates, &c., and of scholarships for those who attend the higher standards. Six masters of independent schools are "Kalparáj", and in the past year there were 5 boys studying the highest vernacular standard and 33 studying under Standard V. In the Rewa Kántha there are 9 special schools attended by 292 boys, and 749 boys altogether attending school. The States of Sunth, Rámpur, Devgad and Nándod give special rewards to some schools for the encouragement of aborigines, and the Nándod State has endeavoured to train Bhil boys to serve hereafter as masters in the wilder parts of the Rájpipla; but the attempt has, I regret to say, failed—2 boys, who came to the Nándod school for training, having resigned and gone away to their homes. The Lusária School under the Khedwára Mission in the Mahi Kántha is flourishing, and the operations of the Mission are likely to be extended."

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

46. The mistake noticed by Government in my last report was due to the omission of brackets in one of the returns. The consequence was that in this chapter I counted 53 agricultural pupils twice over, instead of including them in brackets. The mistake is corrected in the following figures for the last two years :—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters	7	634	7	629
Do. for Mistresses ...	4	98	4	126
School of Art	1	264	1	256
Drawing Classes	28	126 (1,474)*	45 (1)	134 (2,740)
Medical Schools	3	123	3	109
Veterinary School	1	69	1	80
Agricultural Classes	10	118 (217)	11	42 (458)
Forest Class, Science College... ...	1	9	1	4
Engineering School	1	11	1	6
Industrial Schools	13	773 (143)	18	856 (567)
Total ...	69	2,225 (1,834)	92 (1)	2,242 (3,765)

* The figures in brackets represent pupils already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

47. **Normal Schools.**—The table given below shows the number of trained teachers employed by Local and Municipal Boards and by Native States :—

Division.		Number of Trained Head Masters.	Number of Untrained Head Masters.	Number of Trained Assistants.	Average Pay of Trained Head Masters.	Average Pay of Untrained Head Masters.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division.	Bombay City ...	26	26	11	29 15 5	29 10 11
	British Districts ...	535	1,227	134	19 0 6	12 2 7
	Native States ...	4	105	1	16 0 0	10 6 4
Northern Division.	British Districts ...	622	685	122	18 7 1	10 12 7
	Native States ...	499	501	68	17 2 5	13 4 10
Southern Division.	British Districts ...	647	707	101	18 6 11	11 10 3
	Native States ...	140	289	53	15 15 2	10 5 1
Sind ...	British Districts ...	205	125	52	26 0 0	21 0 0
Grand Total ...		2,678	3,665	542	.....	.....

The Training College at Poona maintains its numbers, and sent out 146 teachers, of whom 15 were third-year, 48 second-year and 83 first-year men. Mr. Kirkham gives a good account of the work of the year. The number of masters whose wives are under training as school-mistresses has risen from 9 to 10. The Training College for women also numbers 30 other students. Four women obtained certificates, and the Inspector gives a good account of the institution. The Normal School of the Christian Vernacular Society at Ahmednagar has raised its attendance from 58 to 64, and Mr. Kirkham gives a very good account of the masters who are trained in the institution. The Ahmed-

abad College for Masters has been strengthened by a revision of its staff, and new buildings are being erected to complete the accommodation. The results of the annual examination were, as usual, very satisfactory, and 62 students were sent out as teachers. More than 300 candidates appeared for admission, and 33 were selected from this number. 17 masters were admitted for a further course of training, and 3 of these men placed their wives in the Mahálaxmi College for instruction as school-mistresses. In all there are now 102 men preparing to serve in British districts, and 31 who are supported by Native States. Rájkot has lately suffered a loss in the death of its Principal, Mr. Navalrám Laxmiram Pándya, but in other respects the College is prosperous. Additional accommodation is to be provided by the States. The examination results are satisfactory, and 40 new men were selected from a very large number of candidates. The Mahálaxmi College at Ahmedabad contains 26 stipendiary pupils, 26 free students and 25 girls studying English. Among the stipendiary pupils there are 3 mistresses supported by Native States. The examination results were satisfactory and 7 mistresses were sent out. One of these went to Bhávnagar, one to the Irish Presbyterian Mission, and the rest to Board Schools. Every encouragement is held out to induce the wives of school-masters to qualify as school-mistresses, and Mr. Giles reports instances in which a husband and wife together earn from 40 to 63 Rs. per mensem. The Barton College at Rájkot has made decided progress during the year, and the number of women under training has risen from 18 to 24. The examination results were very good, and 3 women were sent out as school-mistresses. The staff of the College has been strengthened, the Thákor of Gondal has given scholarships to 2 women sent up from his State, and the Chiefs contributed Rs. 320 for the annual prizes, which were distributed by the Jambái Sahib of Vánkáner in the presence of 200 of the leading ladies of Rájkot. The staff of the Training College at Dhárwár has been strengthened, and additional accommodation has been provided. The average attendance of students has improved, and 11 third-year, 19 second-year and 46 first-year men passed the examinations. The training school for masters at Kolhápur passed 20 men for a second-year certificate. The training school for women at Kolhápur contains 10 students, and the seniors passed in the third-year's course. Since the close of the year under report the Training School at Hyderabad has been raised to the rank of College, and an efficient staff has been appointed, while additional accommodation has been promised by Government. The code of rules for the College was revised by Mr. Jacob, and his revised draft has been consulted in revising the codes for the other divisions. The number of students at Hyderabad has been raised from 39 to 55, and 12 men passed for the first-year, 12 for the second-year and 6 for the third-year certificate. For the training of school-mistresses Mr. Jacob relies upon the efforts of the ladies who were mentioned above under secondary schools.

48. **Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art.**—The school suffered from the absence of Mr. Griffiths on furlough and of Mr. Greenwood on privilege leave. The returns for the last two years are :—

	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Monthly Number on the rolls.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.	Fee-receipts.
				Rs.
1886-87	196	274	264	3,569
1887-88	202	278	256	3,455

The distribution of pupils throughout the different classes is shown below :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Elementary or Drawing School	252	237
Architectural Drawing Class	23	28
Painting Atelier	19	26
Sculpture Atelier	5	8

The annual examination was again taken by Messrs. Stevens and Winbridge, and the number of students who passed the examinations of the Elementary or Drawing School during the two years was as under :—

	Number of Students examined.				Certificates obtained.			
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade	3rd Grade.	Total.
1886-87 ...	37	66	51	154	15	38	14	67
1887-88 ...	25	56	55	136	9	23	7	39

In Black Board Drawing, which is a compulsory subject for persons who desire to qualify as drawing masters, 15 certificates were given against 33 in the previous year. In the advanced departments the school is unable to show much progress, as the teaching staff is inadequate. In the Architectural Drawing Class 19 students sat for examination, and 7 were awarded certificates. The examiners report some improvement in this class, although the results of the previous year were exceptionally good. One student from this class gained employment as draftsman in the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences. In the Painting Atelier the students did excellent work, and the examiners note with satisfaction that the high standard of the previous year has been fully maintained. One student of this class, a State student from Kolhápur, returned to that State for employment; 4 obtained employment as drawing masters; 1 as draftsman in the Engineer's Office of the G. I. P. Railway; 1 left the class to join the Modelling Atelier; and 2 started on their own account as painters and decorators. Mr. Griffiths regrets that promising students leave the school just at a time when the tuition they receive is about to bear fruit, and when a few more years of study would prove most beneficial to them. This remark particularly applies to Abdul Rahiman, the student who returned to Kolhápur. Mr. Griffiths states that Abdul Rahiman was a most promising student, and that he would have developed into an artist of considerable capacity if he had continued his studies. Although the State has utilized his services as a teacher, still Mr. Griffiths cannot but think that his career has been sacrificed. In the Sculpture Atelier the examiners reported considerable improvement, as there was competition in every subject, which was not the case in the previous year. The Principal's remarks are as under :—

"This department has been again actively employed in supplying modelled designs of ornamental details for the new Victoria Terminus, the new Government Central Press, the Presidency Magistrates' Court and the extension to the Telegraph Offices. A large marble medallion of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was executed for a Jubilee Tower at Sádra.

* * Vithal Kanthod, a goldsmith of the Bhávnagar Darbár, who has been studying in the modelling class, has executed satisfactorily a duplicate, for the school museum, of the large copper pot which was so greatly admired in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The work of supplying models to the new Victoria Terminus is now completed. So far as my experience goes, I am of opinion that the ornamental details designed and modelled at the school will hold their own against any modern decorative work of a similar character; and I think this reflects the highest credit on Mr. Gomes and the students who assisted him in turning out such admirable work. I think it right here to mention that although the Metal Work Department is no longer under the control of the school, it has turned out some very excellent ornamental iron work for the Victoria Terminus. Proposals for the efficient working of certain branches of Indian art industries have been submitted from time to time, but owing to financial pressure the matter is still in abeyance."

49. **Drawing Classes.**—Mr. Griffiths reports that new drawing classes have been opened in the Bombay High School, the Marátha High School, the Anglo-Jewish School, and the Mugbhát English School in Bombay; in the Deccan Industrial School at Sirúr; in the Victoria High School at Poona; in the High School at Miraj; in the John Elphinstone High School at Alíbág; in the Jaisingráo Ghátge's Technical School at Kolhápur; in the Mission Schools at Surat and Ahmedabad; and in the Ságar and Ráipur High Schools and the Ráipur Normal School of the Central Provinces. For the schools

in the Presidency the returns show 2,874 pupils, against 1,600 in the previous year. The results of the annual examinations were as under :—

	1st Grade.			2nd Grade.			3rd Grade.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of Prizes awarded.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of Prizes awarded.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of Prizes awarded.
1886-87 ...	784	273	107	22	...	13	2	1	...
1887-88 ...	1,223	315	143	97	11	22	6	...	...

The schools sending up the candidates were as under :—

Name of School.	Number examined	Number passed.	Number of Prizes awarded.
1st Grade.			
Elphinstone High School	22	6	1
Jagannáth Shankarshet School	20	4	...
Gokuldás Tejpál School	7	1	1
Fanasvádi School	12	...	...
Chandanvádi School	4	...	...
Fort Branch School	7	...	...
Scottish High School	4	...	...
Bombay Education Society's School	10	3	1
Bombay English School	4	...	1
Bombay High School	8	...	...
Marátha High School	7	1	1
Mugbhát Private English School	20	1	2
Israelite School	7	...	...
College of Science, Poona	35	14	2
St. Mary's School, Poona	5	1	...
Bishop's High School, Poona	5	...	...
Poona High School	43	28	14
Poona Training College	41	22	...
Poona New English School	79	6	18
Poona Native Institution...	44	26	27
Poona Mission School	8	...	1
Victoria High School, Poona	5	1	2
Private Tuition, Poona	1	...	...
Deccan Industrial School, Sirúr	2	1	1
Sholápur High School	19	6	2
Násik High School	8	3	4
„ Private Tuition	3	2	...
Dhulia High School	31	5	4
Sátára High School	33	17	12
Ahmednagar High School	17	7	6
„ Mission High School	4	...	...
„ Native Institution	1	...	...
Byrámji Jijibhoy High School, Thána	24	11	4
Surat High School	15	...	...
„ School of Art	5	1	...
„ Mission School	3	...	...
„ Private Tuition	5	...	...
Broach High School	20	9	3
„ Private Tuition	2	...	...
Ahmedabad Training College	56	11	...
„ High School...	27	4	...
„ Mission High School	1	...	...
„ Private Tuition	2	...	...
Nadiád High School	8	1	...
Baroda High School	22	16	1
John Elphinstone High School, Alíbág	4	2	...
Rájáram College, Kolhápur	38	8	5

Name of School.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of Prizes awarded.
Jaisingráo Ghátge's Technical School, Kolhápur	24	3	4
Dhárwár High School	9	5	4
„ Training College	38	8	...
„ Private Tuition....	1	...	...
Belgaum Sardárs' High School	16	...	...
„ London Mission do.	4	...	1
Kárwár High School	20	4	7
Sávantvádi Technical School	11	...	1
Ratnágiri High School	24	3	1
„ School of Industry	20	2	1
„ Mission School...	15	...	...
„ Private Tuition	2	...	...
Miraj High School	13	7	1
Shikárpur High School	8	3	1
Grammar School, Karáchi	7	3	...
N. J. High School, Karáchi	11	3	1
Hyderabad High School	10	...	...
„ Engineering Class	5	1	...
„ Private Tuition	2	1	...
Bhúj School of Art	7	5	4
Nágpur Normal School	36	11	2
Ráipur Training School	28	...	...
„ High School	8	...	...
„ Ex-students	3	...	...
Ságar High School	43	1	...
„ Cantonment Branch School	2	...	...
Jabalpur High School	13	2	1
„ College	3	1	...
„ Normal School	20	3	...
„ City Aided School	2	...	...
„ Hitkarni Sabha School	1	...	...
Akola High School	31	17	...
„ Training College	10	2	...
„ Ex-students	4	1	...
Amráoti High School	24	11	1
Total ...	1,223	315	143

2nd Grade.

Ahmednagar High School	8	1	4
Bishop's High School	1	...	...
St. Mary's High School	2	...	...
College of Science	3	...	1
Native Institution	2	...	...
New English School	4	...	...
Sátára High School	4	...	...
Dhulia High School	15	...	...
Broach High School	2	...	...
Ahmedabad High School...	4	...	...
Do. Training College	1	...	1
Nadiád High School	2	...	1
Surat High School	5	...	...
Dhárwár High School	2	1	2
School of Industry, Ratnágiri	4	2	1
High School do.	7	...	2
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	14	2	4
Kárwár High School	4	...	...
School of Art, Bhúj	6	5	5
Nágpur Normal School	5	...	1
Akola High School	1	...	...
Akola Training School	1	...	...
Total ...	97	11	22

Name of School.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of Prizes awarded.
3rd Grade.			
Drawing Masters	4	...	...
Ex-students, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art ...	2	...	...
Total ...	6	...	...

50. **Medical Schools.**—The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 276 at Poona, 261 at Ahmedabad, and Rs. 30 at Hyderabad. 11 third-year pupils were examined at Poona, and all were found to be qualified. Of these 6 were native medical pupils, 2 stipendiary and 2 paying students, and 1 was sent up by a Native State. Two hospital nurses were examined in midwifery, and 1 of them satisfied the examiners. At Ahmedabad 19 third-year men were examined, and 16 passed. And at Hyderabad 8 third-year men were examined, and all passed. Of this number 7 were Military pupils, and 1 obtained employment in the civil branch of the Medical Department.

51. **Veterinary College, Bombay.**—The Principal gives a good account of the work of the year:—

"At the end of last official year the College consisted of a single class numbering 64, 43 of them being eligible to appear for their First Professional Examination in April. Under the College rules and regulations Government appointed a Board, consisting of Professor Gray of the Grant Medical College and Veterinary Surgeons Meredith and O'Donnel, which commenced to sit on 2nd May 1887 and passed 34 of the candidates—6 in the 1st class, 19 in 2nd class and 9 in the pass class. * * A supplementary examination was permitted in September 1887, and the following officers sat as the Board on that occasion:—Dr. Deshmukh of the Grant Medical College, Veterinary Surgeons (1st class) Rayment, Grainger and Veterinary Surgeon Pottinger. This time 2 candidates appeared for the Second (or Class B) Professional Examination. These were the Hospital Assistants sent up from the Central Provinces, who were excused part of their veterinary studies in consideration of previous professional education; both passed. 17 candidates presented themselves for the First Professional Examination, and of them 8 passed as follows:— 5 in the 2nd class and 3 with special grade. Thus there are now three classes of students in the College—A or juniors, 38; B or intermediates, 40; C or Seniors 2. During the past year, instruction has been given to classes A and B, the Hospital Assistants attending with the latter, but receiving extra practical instruction. * * The following are to be added to the list of Native States and Provinces' students given in my last year's report:—1 more from the Berárs and 1 more by the Junágad State, 1 each by the Chief of Sángli, His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar, and His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal."

52. **Agricultural Classes.**—The annual examination of the classes was conducted, as usual, by Dr Cooke, and the results were as under:—

Name of School.	First year Students.		Second-year Students.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Násik...	5	5	...	...
Dhulia	16	3	4	2
Belgaum	32	24	7	7
Surat...	17	2	...	...
Nadiád	17	3	7	5
Sholápur	11	7	7	5
Hyderabad	4	...	1	...
Ahmednagar	10	6	8	8
Total ...	112	50	34	27
Corresponding figures for 1886-87 ...	100	70	18	12

The farm at Sholápur has been transferred to the District Board, and arrangements are being made to bring in Kunbi boys from the tálukás and to give them a practical course of instruction. The farms at Ahmednagar and Násik have been refused by the Boards, and are shortly to be abolished. The farms at Dhulia and Belgaum are to be offered to the District Boards. At Nadiád the farm belongs to an agricultural society, which is liberally disposed, as it admits the high school students to its land, and pays scholarships to 2 of the best boys in the class. This year 5 senior boys and the teacher went to the Songad Cattle Show, the society paying their expenses. Mr. Woodrow speaks well of the farm at Bhávnagar, but the class-teaching was not so satisfactory. At Hyderabad the high school class has been closed, but the vernacular class numbers 10 students, and Mr. Jacob reports that at the last examination 8 students passed, and were recommended for tapedárs' places in the districts from which they had been selected.

53. **Engineering School, Hyderabad.**—The number of students has fallen from 11 to 6. In the annual examination conducted by the Public Works Department, 12 students were presented in the second-year course and 8 passed. Four of these have been appointed by Government 1st grade sub-overseers on probation.

54. **Apprentices' Home, Byculla.**—The Government grant came to Rs. 1,335, against Rs. 1,300 in the previous year. At his annual visit to the Home Mr. Kirkham found 22 young men in residence, of whom 8 were employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshops, 2 in those of the B. B. & C. I. Company, 3 in the P. & O. Dockyard, 3 in the British India Dockyard, 4 in the Bombay Education Society's Press, and 1 in the foundry of Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, while 1 was serving under Government. Mr. Kirkham reports that drawing, especially mechanical drawing, has been introduced into the Home, and that there were 23 lads in the Home on the 31st of March 1888 against 18 reported in the previous year.

55. **David Sassoon Reformatory.**—The number of boys on the rolls is now 232, against 222 reported last year. Mr. Kirkham reports that the new rules have worked well, that the boys passed a fairly good examination in book knowledge, and that the work of all departments gave evidence of good general management.

56. **Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.**—Since my last report the Ripon Fund Committee have agreed to the scheme proposed by Government, and a building has been provided by the liberality of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit. The Government Resolution on this subject is printed in Appendix E, and in the same place will be found the programme of the Institute. The opening circular of the Managing Board explains this programme in the following words:—

"The Institution will at present give instruction in machine drawing, in steam, in mechanics theoretical and applied, in physics, *i.e.*, electricity and magnetism, sound, light and heat. The machine-drawing classes are applicable to all the important industries of the district where machinery of any form is employed. Students will be taught to draw to scale the constructive details of various machines; when thoroughly conversant with these and the principles of theoretical and applied mechanics, in which instruction will be given, they will be able to design machines as occasion arises in daily practice. The principal features of the instruction, as now proposed to be given, are (with which end in view the laboratories have been so designed) to afford students facilities for the experimental study of the relations which the principles taught in the lecture room bear to the problem met with in actual practice. Thus the object to be aimed at is quite as much to train the pupil in habits of exact reasoning and in the clear description of phenomena perceived through their own senses, as to store their minds with information important both from a scientific and a practical point of view. As far as possible, pupils will handle the instruments and apparatus employed, and make experiments with them. It will be perceived, on going through the list of books and instruments, that considerable care has been taken in their selection to keep the cost of instruction as low as possible, so that a day-student, inclusive of fees, will require during the first Session Rs. 86-8-0, during the second Session Rs. 101-14-0, and during the third Session Rs. 200-3-0; and at the end of this period a student with ordinary intelligence ought to be a fair mechanical engineer capable of taking charge of engines or machinery. The Institute has applied to Government for power to grant certificates of competency under the Boiler Inspection Act, and it is believed that Government will accede to this request. There are reasons why the examination under the Institute will be as well or better conducted than at present: one of the main reasons

will be that the applicant for a certificate will not be examined in set questions as at present, but his qualifications can be tested practically in the workshops of the Institute. The workshop will be begun some time in the beginning of next year. The Board has aimed to establish a systematic and enduring plan of classes in those science subjects which bear directly on the industrial occupations of the locality, as well as provide a complete course of progressive study. The endeavour is to cultivate originality, observation, perseverance, and energy, so valuable to the employer and employé."

57. **Industrial School, Ratna'giri.**—The attendance has risen from 149 to 201, and Professor Scorgie reports that on the whole the school passed a good examination :—

"The work done in the shops and in the drawing school reflects great credit on Mr. Lewis and the teaching staff. The work of the drawing master is especially worthy of notice. I have suggested that mensuration and orthographic projection should be added to the studies of the more advanced pupils, as I consider a knowledge of these subjects very necessary to every artisan. Mr. R. E. Candy, the President of the school, very kindly gave me every assistance."

58. **Fardunji Parekh School of Industry.**—Mr. Giles did not receive any report on the school at Bhúj, and the only other school in the Northern Division is the school at Surat. This institution was examined by Professor Scorgie, who reported that he was pleased with the results on the whole. In practical work the school had not lost ground since the last inspection; and in drawing some advance had been made. Mr. Scorgie added that the school had suffered by frequent changes in the teaching staff, and that the appliances for teaching were deficient.

59. **Small Industrial Schools.**—The 4 schools of the Central Division were examined by Professor Scorgie, and grants were passed under the new Code. The Free Church Orphanage at Poona earned Rs. 320 for 16 boys who passed in printing, the Panch Howds Mission in Poona Rs. 140 for 7 boys who passed in carpentry, the Sirúr Mission Rs. 720 for 36 boys who passed in carpentry or fibre-weaving or as farm apprentices, and the Robertson School at Pandharpur Rs. 500 for 25 boys who passed as carpenters or blacksmiths. School workshops have been started by the Byculla Education Society and by the Poona Native Institution. Mr. Jacob reports that in Sind 4 new schools have been opened during the year—1 at Moro with 111 pupils, 1 at Naushahro with 164 pupils, 1 at Kandiáro with 156 pupils, and 1 at Umarkot with 57 pupils :—

"The first 3 schools are in the Naushahro Division of the Hyderabad Collectorate; and great credit is due to Khán Bahádur Kádirdád Khán for his indefatigable exertions in arousing popular interest in the scheme and in collecting popular subscriptions and other funds, and for his skill in planning and organising the schools and in securing for them competent teachers, suitable school-rooms, and workshops with all their necessary plant. Mr. Kádirdád Khán's plan is an eminently sound one. Taking the staple industries of the district, for which there is a constant demand for young apprentices, he provides in each of his schools a thoroughly good training in the practice of these crafts. The workshops proceed on strictly business principles, every boy's work being assessed and paid for, and touch kept with the local market by the sale of the work turned out. At Moro the craft taught is turnery; at Naushahro the embroidery and needle-work for which Sind is famous; at Kándiáro, where more elaborate arrangements have been made, joinery and cabinet-work, smithery in iron, silver-work and electroplate, pottery, embroidery and needle-work. Khán Bahádur Kádirdád Khán has been most fortunate in his foremen and other teachers; and the quality of the work turned out by their pupils finds a ready sale in the market. In fact, orders are coming in from the neighbourhood faster than they can be executed, and the school has just secured a contract from the Executive Engineer for some teak doors and window frames. The local Zamindárs have everywhere volunteered their support, and have associated themselves with the Deputy Collector on the committees of these schools; while the people at large have responded, simply because they have been shrewd enough to see that it is to the worldly advantage of themselves and their offspring that their boys should become intelligent and skilful craftsmen, able to earn better wages than the average workman now gets. Every boy spends 3 hours daily in the workshop, 1 hour in the drawing class, and 3 hours in the primary or Anglo-Vernacular school. The boys have a capital play-ground. They have made their own gymnastic apparatus and their cricket bats and wickets; and I have rarely seen native boys play with greater zest and spirit than these Kandiáro boys. * * The Hyderabad Municipality have lately been giving a considerable amount of attention to the question of technical education. During the year under report they opened classes in their primary schools for instruction in turnery and needle-work, in both of which crafts there is a large and unsatisfied demand for instructed apprentices. They also laid the foundations of a municipal workshop, in

which they hope hereafter to give regular employment to a large number of school boys. The industrial school at Umarkot, already mentioned, was started on the 1st of December last by private subscriptions, which for the last four months of the year amounted to Rs. 221. Four foremen are engaged as instructors, and the head master of the Anglo-Vernacular school is honorary superintendent. The crafts taught are carpentry, tailoring, smithery in iron and shoe-making. The pupils divide their time between the workshop and the local municipal school."

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

60. **Public Service Examinations.**—The new rules for the examination of candidates for the public service will be found in Appendix F. The examinations for 1887-88 were held under the old rules, and the results were as under :—

Division.	Collectorate.	1st Class Certificate, V English Standard.		2nd Class Certificate, VI Vernacular Standard.	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Central Division ...	Poona	88	31	269	51
	Sholápur	37	6	154	28
	Sátára	96	26	377	103
	Bombay	47	2	56	4
	Khándesh	69	22	258	36
	Ahmednagar	67	11	145	29
	Násik	20	8	170	25
	Total ...	424	106	1,429	276
Northern Division ...	Surat	92	30	187	95
	Broach	49	13	203	29
	Kaira	63	31	391	150
	Panch Mahála	14	3	129	24
	Ahmedabad	85	28	361	106
	Káthiáwár	4	...	3	1
	Thána	59	20	200	33
	Total ...	366	125	1,474	438
Southern Division ...	Belgaum	55	11	292	34
	Dhárwár	19	4	428	31
	Bijápur	62	10	238	14
	Kolhápur	23	4	309	58
	Kánara	25	5	144	10
	Ratnágiri	16	5	426	88
	Kolába	68	22	221	35
	Total ...	268	61	2,058	270
Sind	Karáchi	25	9	59	11
	Hyderabad	67	27	143	2
	Shikárpur	83	20	308	12
	Thar and Párkar	3	1	17	2
	Total ...	178	58	527	27
	Grand Total ...	1,236	350	5,488	1,011

61. **The Government Inspectors.**—Mr. Jacob has been transferred to Sind, and his 3 zillás have been added to the Central Division, which has given up Thána to the Northern Division and Kolába and Ratnágiri to the Southern Division. This arrangement enabled Government to establish the new Professorship in the Elphinstone College. The educational divisions now agree with the revenue divisions, and each of the 3 Inspectors of the Presidency proper

has 6 zillás, and takes a share of the work in the city of Bombay. The reduction in the number of Inspectors necessitated additions to the subordinate staff, and there is every reason to be generally satisfied with the officers now employed. In the Central Division Mr. Kirkham makes special mention of Ráo Sáheb G. B. Nene, Deputy in Poona, and of Ráo Sáheb B. R. Sahasrabudhe, Deputy in Ahmednagar. Mr. Giles gives a good account of all of his staff in the Northern Division, but particular praise to Ráo Sáheb Mohonlál R. Jhaveri, Deputy in Surat, who has lately 'retired after a service of thirty-eight years, during which time he has been conspicuous for his intelligence, honesty and uprightness, and has invariably secured the confidence and affection of all with whom he has been brought in contact. His loss to the Department is a heavy one, but his record of service remains an example which others will do well to follow.' In the Southern Division Mr. Patwardhan speaks very highly of Ráo Sáheb S. S. Nádkarni, Deputy in Ratnágiri, and also makes favourable mention of the Deputies in Dhárwár and Belgaum. For Sind Mr. Jacob reports a real improvement, and adds that every inspecting officer in the division has tried to make his visits of real service to the schools, and that particular credit is due to Ráo Sáheb Alumál and Khán Sáheb Ghulámali, the Deputies in Karáchi and Shikárpur.

62. **Physical Education.**—The Inspectors' remarks on the subject of physical education will be found in Appendix G.

63. **Public Libraries.**—The list of public libraries has been enlarged by the opening of libraries at Kelve Mahím, Bandora, and Dharampor. There are now 32 libraries in the Central Division, 49 in the Northern, 21 in the Southern and 8 in Sind.

64. **Educational Museum and Library.**—Mr. Kirkham reports that the Museum and Library continue to work satisfactorily :—

"We now publish in the 'Bombay Educational Record' a monthly list of new additions to the school text books, and I constantly come across gratifying evidence of the practical usefulness of the institution in the improvement I notice in various quarters both as regards school-books and school apparatus, and which I find are due to the monthly list and to visits to the Museum and Library."

65. **Encouragement to Literature.**—Maráthi translations have been published of Macmillan's Primer on Botany, Dr. Bhandárkar's Early History of the Deccan, and Dr. Cooke's Natural Philsophy. In Gujaráti the chief publications have been an Algebra by Mr. J. A. Dalál, and Kavi Narmadáshankar's compilation from the Bombay Gazetteer. The Sanskrit series has been enlarged by Dr. Peterson's Hitopadesa and Mr. Pandit's Gaudavaho. We have also issued a Pázand-Sanskrit and Pahlavi book—the Shikand Gumánik Vijar—edited by Dastur Hoshang and Dr. E. W. West. Rs. 3,020 were spent by Government in the distribution of books to schools and registered libraries, the largest purchases being Rs. 500 for the fourth part of Dastur Jámáspji's Pahlavi, Gujaráti and English Dictionary, Rs. 500 for Cox's History of the Bombay Presidency, Rs. 400 for the Indian Antiquary, and Rs. 1,000 for the fourth and fifth instalments of Bábu Pratáp's English Translation of the Mahábhárat. The annual statements about the book depôts are printed in Appendix H. The Vernacular Committees assisted by the Government Translators have disposed of a large number of books submitted for patronage or for approval as school-books; and Mr. Jacob is giving particular attention to this part of his work in Sind. The Dakshina Prize Committee has lost a learned secretary by the retirement of Mr. R. S. Godbole. The Committee disposed of 16 works, and awarded prizes to 8 authors, the aggregate value of the prizes being Rs. 780. The total expenditure from the Dakshina was as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Brahmans	802	3	10
Do. to teachers and students ...	14,124	9	10
Payments to authors	5,034	2	0
Dakshina Prize Committee	124	6	0
Pension to the widow of Ráo Bahádur Kero Luxuman Chhatre...	596	12	5
Total ...	20,682	2	1

66. **Recommendations of the Education Commission.**—Government has been pleased to sanction a scheme of scholarships tenable in secondary and special schools, and the rules in this connexion are published in Appendix I. The list of Government schools has been reduced by the closing of an Anglo-Vernacular school in Ahmedabad, and by the transfer of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Tatta to the Municipality, and of the City School at Ahmednagar to the Ahmednagar Education Society. Mr. Jacob held a conference of educational officers in Karáchi, and the Educational Inspectors afterwards met in Poona and revised the Departmental Codes. And, lastly, the number of Mahomedans serving as Assistant Deputies has been raised from 5 to 10, and I have received satisfactory accounts of the work of these officers and of the advantages resulting from their employment.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 31st August 1888.

APPENDICES.

		Page.
A.	Government of India Tables and Subsidiary Forms	ii
B	Lectures in the Grant Medical College	xxvii
C.	Local Boards' Accounts	xxviii
D.	List of Schools transferred to Municipal Boards	xxix
E	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	xxxii
F	Rules for the Public Service Examinations	xxxvii
G	Reports on Physical Education	xl
H.	Book Depôt Accounts	xlii
I.	Rules for the Government and District Board Scholarships	xliii

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1887-88.

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of		Remarks.
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns * and Villages.	Population.		University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.				
				Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
188,541	Towns ... 270 Villages ... 37,418 Total ... 37,688	Males ... 12,041,611 Females ... 11,300,782 Total ... 23,342,393	Institutions. For Males	9	4	340	7,267	7	81	7,708	144	2,782	10,634	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	29·8	
			Institutions. For Females	...	...	58	504	4	...	566	...	32	598			
			Institutions. Total	9	4	398	7,771	11	81	8,274	144	2,814	11,232			
			Scholars. Males	1,020	532	36,410	394,817	629	1,479	434,887	2,569	63,416	500,872	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	27·73	
			Scholars. Females	...	16	3,213	45,809	126	8	49,172	72	4,282	53,526	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	3·16	
			Scholars. Total	1,020	548	39,623	440,626	755	1,487	484,059	2,641	67,698	554,398		15·83	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.§							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University	Direction.	Inspection	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions (For Males	2,99,172	1,21,588	10,95,662	20,59,579	79,786	2,37,536	38,93,323	97,475	42,707	2,50,890	71,847	3,69,760	24,035	22,041	8,78,755	47,72,078	
(For Females	....	....	1,89,149	2,21,215	31,478	....	4,41,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,41,842	
Total	2,99,172	1,21,588	12,84,811	22,80,794	1,11,264	2,37,536	43,35,165	97,475	42,707	2,50,890	71,847	3,69,760	24,035	22,041	8,78,755	52,13,920	
2. (a) Percentage* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	8·9	4·4	18·7	33·5	3·8	8·6	77·9	·9	2·6	12·3	1·9	2·8	·2	1·4	22·1	100	
(b) Percentages* of Local Board Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction	·8	....	·8	78·3	3·0	·5	83·4	..	..	..	·5	15·5	·6	.	16·6	100	
(c) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·1	....	12·6	69·7	....	1·8	89·2	..	..	·1	..	9·6	1·1	..	10·8	100	
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·7	2·3	24·6	43·8	2·1	4·6	83·1	1·9	·8	4·8	1·4	7·1	·5	·4	16·9	100	
3. Average Annual Cost† of educating each Pupil in	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
* Departmental Institutions (Cost to Provincial Revenues	325 1 1	118 13 8	14 0 9	1 15 6	108 6 9	137 14 8	34 8 1										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	....	....	1 6 11	0 11 9	45 3 0	5 7 4	3 3 10										
Total Cost	494 1 0	202 10 4	37 12 10	3 4 3	153 11 9	174 1 3	62 3 7										
Local Board Schools‡ (Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	....	1 11 9	....	75 0 0	1 12 9										
Cost to Local Funds	....	....	1 10 7	2 12 8	....	4 11 2	2 12 9										
Total Cost	....	....	10 6 9	5 1 6	....	196 10 1	5 4 5										
Municipal Schools‡ (Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	3 1 4	1 15 2	....	....	1 15 10										
Cost to Municipal Funds	....	....	5 9 4	2 9 3	....	0 14 9	2 11 2										
Total Cost	....	....	15 10 9	6 2 11	....	4 3 1	6 9 2										
Institutions in Native States (Cost to Native State Revenues	399 10 2	....	22 11 2	3 15 2	158 11 6	76 13 9	5 6 9										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	....	....	1 0 5	0 7 8	....	....	0 8 1										
Total Cost	442 3 4	..	31 4 0	5 3 2	164 1 1	80 8 11	7 1 3										
Aided Institutions (Cost to Provincial Revenues	84 7 7	....	9 7 5	0 13 6	32 12 7	74 5 4	2 9 7										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	41 10 2	....	0 9 3	0 9 7	....	9 4 9	0 8 9										
Total Cost	218 3 2	....	38 4 0	5 8 8	126 2 7	172 0 5	10 3 3										
Unaided Institutions Total Cost	....	....	17 10 8	9 14 11	..	112 2 5	15 1 1										
All Institutions (Cost to Provincial Revenues	163 2 1	118 13 8	7 14 1	1 4 4	85 1 2	96 1 11	2 11 2										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	23 2 0	....	1 1 7	1 15 4	14 4 11	5 14 6	1 15 10										
Total Cost	330 2 4	202 10 4	33 8 3	3 5 7	152 0 9	162 9 5	9 4 1										

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*), are calculated from the figures given in columns 8*a*, 8*b*, 8*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Board and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																UNDER PRIVATE			
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by District Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.. Arts Colleges	2	387	318	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	86	77	72	5	547	495	434
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.. Law do.	2	223	226	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.. Medicine do.	1	219	232	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.. Engineering do.	1	106	142	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.. Total	6	935	918	805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	86	77	72	5	547	495	434
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.* For Boys English	42	8,985	8,851	7,798	29	603	624	502	73	3,074	2,987	2,420	65	5,690	5,439	4,592	101	15,254	14,688	12,524
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls English	1	57	62	46	..	..	..	..	1	33	19	12	..	..	..	..	55	3,103	3,029	2,486
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. Total	43	9,042	8,913	7,844	29	603	624	502	74	3,107	3,006	2,432	65	5,690	5,439	4,592	156	18,357	17,717	15,010
Primary Schools. For Boys	29	1,996	1,983	1,343	4,156	212,300	206,332	149,473	514	62,758	61,177	46,176	1,735	96,895	92,591	69,707	732	33,524	32,541	25,684
For Girls	3	262	239	179	119	5,596	5,400	3,184	132	9,371	9,081	5,401	155	8,772	8,150	5,006	93	7,369	7,144	5,012
Total	32	2,258	2,222	1,522	4,275	217,896	211,732	152,657	646	72,129	70,258	51,577	1,890	105,667	100,741	74,713	885	40,893	39,685	30,696
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	4	481	471	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	84	88	71	1	64	61	59
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Mistresses	2	92	81	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	34	26	22	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Schools of Art	1	256	278	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Medical Schools	3	109	105	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	6	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Industrial Schools	1	95	98	78	1	201	169	149	1	2	2	2	2	104	91	65	9	437	425	396
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Other Schools	37	201	195	172	3	10	11	10	1	49	49	19	5	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Total	49	1,240	1,237	1,033	4	211	180	159	2	51	51	21	11	222	205	158	21	501	486	455
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	130	13,475	13,290	11,204	4,308	218,710	212,536	153,318	722	75,287	73,315	54,030	1,968	111,665	106,462	79,535	1,067	60,298	58,383	46,595

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ..

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   (a) Arabic or Persian .. ..
   (b) Sanskrit .. ..
   (c) Any other Oriental Classic .. ..
2. ELEMENTARY, TEACHING—
   (a) A Vernacular only or mainly .. .. .. For Boys .. ..
   .. Girls .. ..
   (b) The Korán only .. .. For Boys .. ..
   .. Girls .. ..
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards .. For Boys .. ..
   .. Girls .. ..

Total .. ..

GRAND TOTAL .. ..

TABLE III.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

Management				Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to Race or Creed.										Remarks
Unaided.														Hindus.					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average Daily Attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Brâhmans.	All Hindus who are not Brâhmans or of the low castes.	Low castes, viz., Mahárs, Mángs, Chámárs, Dheds, Bhangis, &c.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31a	31b	31c	31d	31e	31f	31g	31h	31i	31j	32
..	..	..	..	9	1,020	1,020	1,018	..	10	27	5	247	26	461	244	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	223	223	..	..	..	5	3	47	1	101	66	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	219	219	..	..	20	22	3	96	3	50	24	..	..	..	
..	..	.	..	1	106	106	..	..	8	3	1	20	..	54	20	..	..	..	16 girls.
..	..	..	..	13	1,568	1,568	1,018	..	38	58	12	410	30	666	354	..	..	..	
30	2,809	2,627	2,142	340	36,415	36,415	10,453	19,930	1,620	3,016	238	4,533	1,782	13,173	12,005	39	9	..	395 girls
1	15	11	10	58	3,208	3,208	245	400	1,691	951	53	406	8	23	76	..	..	..	390 boys.
31	2,824	2,638	2,152	398	39,623	39,623	10,698	20,347	3,311	3,967	291	4,939	1,790	13,196	12,081	39	9	..	
41	1,691	1,627	1,307	7,267	409,164	25	2,583	408,654	9	3,062	412	4,658	57,852	72,017	256,237	9,022	5,806	39	14,623 girls
2	92	87	61	504	31,462	..	71	31,696	1	776	310	2,464	2,836	6,834	17,946	265	29	1	276 boys.
43	1,783	1,714	1,368	7,771	440,626	25	2,654	440,350	10	3,838	721	7,122	60,688	78,851	274,283	9,287	5,835	40	
..	..	..	..	7	629	25	532	621	..	61	..	..	69	306	180	3	..	1	
..	.	..	..	4	126	..	..	126	..	11	2	3	3	55	52	..	..	..	8 girls.
..	..	..	..	1	258	..	..	..	13	25	7	32	2	61	115	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	3	109	109	..	..	1	4	4	3	9	36	52	..	..	..	
..	..	.	.	1	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	
4	17	20	15	18	856	115	..	1,000	42	79	3	39	94	118	451	30	..	..	
1	..	..		58	260	398	40	30	8	10	2	39	44	47	110	..	..	..	
5	17	20	15	92	2,242	653	572	1,791	64	191	18	117	221	623	973	34	..	1	
79	4,624	4,372	3,535	8,274	494,050	41,869	14,802	462,515	3,423	8,054	1,043	12,588	62,729	93,336	287,641	9,360	5,844	41	{ 15,042 girls in boys' schools { 666 boys in girls' schools.
..	..	..	..	85	1,507	15	1,008	484	..	..	..	..	1,318	..	189	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	41	906	226	680	..	..	..	2	3	55	481	416	..	..	..	
.	..	..	..	18	228		228	..	..	..	..	155	..	73	.	..	..	..	
..	.	..	..	1,709	44,216	847	2,837	40,532	2	183	129	588	8,365	5,057	29,362	358	172	..	
.	..	..	..	8	37	.		37	..	3	18	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	
.	..	..	..	874	13,876		6,442	7,578	..	..	262	.	13,415	2	197	.	..	..	
..	..	..	..	24	722		475	247		..	..	..	722		..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	199	7,831	400	513	6,918	6	50	8	878	1,819	655	4,186	218	4	7	
..	..	..	..	5	1,018	17	44	955	.	7	2	867	140	.	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	..	2,968	70,339	1,505	12,227	56,751	8	245	419	2,490	25,839	6,718	34,361	576	176	7	{ 2,581 girls in boys' schools { 2 boys in girls' schools.
..	..	..	..	11,232	554,398	43,374	27,119	519,266	3,431	8,299	1,462	15,078	88,568	99,554	322,002	9,936	6,020	48	{ 17,623 total girls in boys' schools. { 668 ,, boys in girls' schools

GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

Objects of Expenditure.	Maintained by the Department.						Maintained by District Local Boards.						Maintained by Municipal Boards.					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.
	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																		
Arts Colleges	1,03,373	...	...	32,877	20,864	1,57,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	2,714	...	...	7,869	2,028	12,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	27,884	1,661	29,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	68,600	...	...	10,832	...	79,,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,74,687	...	...	79,462	24,553	2,78,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
Secondary Schools.																		
For Boys—English ...	1,15,335	...	12,117	1,89,789	8,437	3,25,678	...	1,038	...	4,685	782	6,505	9,264	1,038	16,566	19,380	559	46,807
,, Girls—English ...	9,889	...	645	159	562	11,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	212	...	...	300
Total ...	1,25,224	...	12,762	1,89,948	8,999	3,36 933	...	1,038	...	4,685	782	6,505	9,264	1,126	16,778	19,380	559	47,107
Primary Schools.																		
For Boys	2,436	...	1,631	1,246	...	5,313	3,61,944	5,69,169	10	1,16,056	2,563	10,49,742	1,10,163	36,110	1,47,896	74,552	2,422	3,71,143
,, Girls	1,939	...	...	...	...	1,939	6,321	22,340	...	...	12	28,673	26,620	2,009	33,214	1,194	312	63,349
Total ...	4,375	...	1,631	1,246	...	7,252	3,68,265	5,91,509	10	1,16,056	2,575	10,78,415	1,36,783	38,119	1,81,110	75,746	2,734	4,34,492
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																		
Training Schools for Masters	38,715	21,644	...	17	8	60,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	21,134	3,300	...	...	51	24,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	18,240	...	...	3,090	5,748	27,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	22,168	800	...	567	120	23,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1,719	...	...	43	...	1,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	2,971	...	...	...	5,301	8,272	13,000	96	...	...	20,042	33,138	...	...	...	...	167	167
Other Schools	49,375	...	2,940	4,856	1,305	58,476	500	750	...	...	1,006	2,256	...	...	47	...	...	47
Total ...	1,54,322	25,744	2,940	8,573	12,528	2,04,107	13,500	846	...	...	21,048	35,394	...	...	47	...	167	214
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ... Arts Colleges ...	11,938	...	...	...	688	12,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	8,387	...	...	...	4,937	13,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	8,184	328	...	...	1,977	10,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	48
Primary Schools .	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	125	...	...	234	359	...	...	99	...	51	150
Special Schools other than Training Schools	2,392	1,326	...	...	984	4,702	...	1,110	...	...	110	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	393	393	6,479	1,27,337	...	...	5,257	1,39,073	13,895	27	25,820	...	1,114	40,856
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	472	...	...	...	...	472	...	4,399	...	...	...	4,399	...	...	1,738	...	55	1,793
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31,368	1,654	...	...	8,983	42,005	6,479	1,32,971	...	...	5,601	1,45,051	13,895	27	27,705	...	1,220	42,847
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4,39,976	27,398	17,333	2,79,229	55,063	8,68,999	3,88,244	7,26,364	10	1,20,741	30,006	12,65,365	1,59,942	39,272	2,25,640	95,126	4,680	5,24,660

TABLE IV.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

INSTITUTIONS.																					
						Under Private Management.									Total Expenditure from						
Maintained by Native States.						Aided by the Department, by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.							Unaided.								
Native State Revenues.	Local Cess levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Native State Revenues, &c.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	6	7a	7b	7	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,772	...	...	2,448	830	34,050	41,814	6,500	14,109	23,716	21,869	...	1,08,008	...	...	...	1,45,187	6,500	14,109	59,041	74,335	2,99,172
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714	...	...	7,869	2,028	12,611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,884	1,661	29,545
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,600	...	...	10,832	...	79,432
30,772	...	...	2,448	830	34,050	41,814	6,500	14,109	23,716	21,869	...	1,08,008	...	...	...	2,16,501	6,500	14,109	1,05,626	78,024	4,20,760
1,23,448	5,491	90	38,136	2,805	1,69,970	1,26,853	4,770	4,616	2,14,721	1,49,818	...	5,00,778	32,071	13,853	45,924	2,51,452	6,846	33,299	4,08,782	3,05,283	10,05,662
...	...	...	...	...	...	40,781	...	910	58,210	77,011	...	1,76,912	...	682	682	50,670	88	1,767	58,369	78,255	1,89,149
1,23,448	5,491	90	38,136	2,805	1,69,970	1,67,634	4,770	5,526	2,72,931	2,26,829	...	6,77,690	32,071	14,535	46,606	3,02,122	6,934	35,066	5,67,152	3,83,538	12,94,811
3,53,564	44,787	310	57,091	15,713	4,71,465	18,832	11,943	10,091	47,831	56,269	167	1,45,133	7,794	8,989	16,783	4,93,375	6,17,222	1,59,628	3,94,570	4,84,784	20,99,579
44,092	3,365	...	...	4,804	52,261	14,626	666	1,025	4,678	53,750	...	74,745	8	240	248	49,506	25,015	34,239	5,880	1,06,575	2,21,215
3,97,656	48,152	310	57,091	20,517	5,23,726	33,458	12,609	11,116	52,509	1,10,019	167	2,19,878	7,802	9,229	17,031	5,42,881	6,42,237	1,93,867	3,10,450	5,91,359	22,80,794
11,704	...	...	7	...	11,711	2,000	...	...	...	5,696	...	7,696	...	...	...	40,715	21,644	...	24	17,403	79,786
6,390	...	...	...	603	6,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,134	3,300	...	...	7,044	31,478
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,240	...	...	3,090	5,748	27,078
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,168	800	...	567	120	23,655
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	...	...	43	...	1,762
5,430	...	...	...	...	5,430	31,450	2,000	1,953	3,556	31,220	...	70,179	26	2,217	2,243	47,421	2,996	1,953	3,582	64,377	1,19,429
1,564	...	...	7	330	1,901	149	...	...	500	2,283	...	2,932	...	...	...	50,024	750	2,087	5,363	6,488	65,612
25,088	...	...	14	933	26,035	33,599	2,000	1,953	4,056	39,199	...	80,807	26	2,217	2,243	2,01,421	28,690	4,040	12,669	1,01,180	3,48,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	72,423	10,052	97,475
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,707	...	...	...	...	42,707
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,889	...	216	8,945	42,840	2,50,890
2,268	...	...	...	240	2,508	...	...	...	1,668	1,939	...	3,607	...	...	...	11,933	...	...	1,668	5,135	18,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,387	...	...	...	4,937	13,324
3,393	...	...	...	2,380	5,773	...	1,291	...	1,719	5,054	...	8,064	51	70	121	8,184	1,619	48	1,770	12,874	24,495
2,811	...	...	...	9	2,820	...	...	...	...	2,858	...	2,858	...	1,529	1,529	...	125	99	...	7,796	8,020
593	...	...	...	256	849	...	...	...	...	501	...	501	...	...	...	2,392	2,436	...	...	2,444	7,272
1,11,556	...	...	...	...	1,11,556	24,788	...	889	1,341	50,644	...	77,662	...	220	220	45,162	1,27,564	26,709	1,341	1,69,184	3,69,760
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,867	651	1,216	2,982	10,507	...	17,223	...	...	...	2,487	5,050	2,954	2,982	10,562	24,035
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,041	...	...	...	...	22,041
1,20,621	...	...	...	2,885	1,23,506	26,655	1,942	2,105	7,710	71,503	...	1,09,915	51	2,119	2,170	3,57,182	1,36,594	30,026	89,129	2,65,824	8,78,755
6,97,585	53,643	400	97,689	27,970	8,77,287	3,93,160	27,821	34,809	3,60,922	4,69,419	167	11,96,298	39,950	28,100	68,050	16,29,107	8,20,856	2,78,008	10,76,020	14,19,925	52,13,920

GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																			
For Boys — Departmental . English	42	8,985	4,885	...	4,885	4,027	...	4,027	31	...	31	42	...	42	...	...	...	8,985	...	8,985
For Boys — Local Fund .. English	29	603	..	..	..	602	1	603	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	1	603
For Boys — Municipal .. English	73	3,074	341	...	341	2,723	10	2,733	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,064	10	3,074
For Boys — Native States .. English	65	5,690	1,841	..	1,841	3,849	..	3,849	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5,690	...	5,690
For Boys — Aided .. .. English	101	15,254	4,916	32	4,948	6,537	52	6,589	1,360	94	1,454	1,952	137	2,089	111	63	174	14,876	378	15,254
For Boys — Unaided ... ...English	30	2,809	1,111	...	1,111	1,659	..	1,659	15	...	15	14	5	19	4	1	5	2,803	6	2,809
For Boys — Total	340	36,415	13,094	32	13,126	19,397	63	19,460	1,406	94	1,500	2,008	142	2,150	115	64	179	36,020	395	36,415
For Girls — Departmental . English ..	1	57	..	7	7	..	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	57	57
For Girls — Municipal . .. English ..	1	33	..	5	5	..	28	28	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	33	33
For Girls — Aided ... .. English ...	55	3,103	4	153	157	32	800	832	81	695	776	183	855	1,038	89	210	299	390	2,713	3,103
For Girls — Unaided .. English ...	1	15	..	2	2	..	13	13	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	15	15
For Girls — Total ...	58	3,208	4	167	171	33	891	924	81	695	776	183	855	1,038	89	210	299	390	2,818	3,208
Total, Secondary Schools ...	398	39,623	13,098	199	13,297	19,430	954	20,384	1,487	789	2,276	2,191	997	3,188	204	274	478	36,410	3,213	39,623
Primary Schools—																			
For Boys — Departmental	29	1,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	2	669	673	...	633	693	1	694	1,993	3	1,996
For Boys — Local Fund	4,156	212,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,890	363	63,253	66,606	1,735	68,341	71,962	8,744	80,706	201,458	10,842	212,300
For Boys — Municipal	514	62,758	...	..	...	...	...	...	23,250	62	23,311	23,702	381	24,083	14,351	1,012	15,363	61,303	1,455	62,758
For Boys — Native States	1,735	96,895	...	..	...	...	..	..	30,467	18	30,485	37,626	224	37,850	27,660	900	28,560	95,753	1,142	96,895
For Boys — Aided	792	33,524	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,782	124	6,906	12,917	382	13,299	12,700	619	13,319	32,399	1,125	33,524
For Boys — Unaided	41	1,691	...	...	..	...	...	...	501	3	504	703	5	708	421	48	479	1,635	56	1,691
For Boys — Total ...	7,267	409,164	...	..	...	...	...	...	124,557	572	125,129	142,187	2,727	144,914	127,797	11,324	139,121	394,541	14,623	409,164
For Girls — Departmental	3	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	73	...	93	93	...	96	96	..	262	262
For Girls — Local Fund	119	5,596	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	539	541	13	1,787	1,800	35	3,220	3,255	50	5,546	5,596
For Girls — Municipal	192	9,371	...	...	..	..	...	..	7	2,090	2,097	16	3,337	3,353	15	3,906	3,921	38	9,333	9,371
For Girls — Native States	155	8,772	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1,118	1,118	6	3,007	3,013	4	4,637	4,641	10	8,762	8,772
For Girls — Aided	93	7,369	...	...	..	.	...	..	36	2,080	2,116	78	2,934	3,012	64	2,177	2,241	178	7,191	7,369
For Girls — Unaided	2	92	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	5	5	...	87	87	...	50	50	..	92	92
For Girls — Total ...	504	31,462	..	...	.	...	..	...	45	5,905	5,950	113	11,195	11,308	118	14,086	14,204	276	31,186	31,462
Total, Primary Schools ...	7,771	440,626	..	...	..	.	.	...	124,602	6,477	131,079	142,300	13,922	156,222	127,915	25,410	153,325	394,817	45,809	440,626
Grand Total ...	8,169	480,249	13,098	199	13,297	19,430	954	20,384	126,089	7,266	133,355	144,491	14,919	159,410	128,119	25,684	153,803	431,227	49,022	480,249

GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1887-88.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.						
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Parsis	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	16g
Arts Colleges.																					
1. Master of Arts	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	..	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	
2. Bachelor of Arts	3	3	...	6	87	46	...	..	133	48	20	...	...	77	1	2	...	19	...	55	
3. B.Sc.	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
4. First B. A.	4	4	...	8	165	109	...	...	274	61	38	...	..	99	..	2	1	16	...	74	
4. First B. Sc.	3	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	
4. Previous Examination .	5	6	...	11	246	273	...	...	519	54	69	...	...	123	3	4	...	28	3	85	
Colleges for Professional Training.																					
Law—																					
Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	63	...	...	...	63	26	..	...	..	26	...	...	...	4	...	22	
Medicine—																					
1. M. D.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	..	..	...	1	...	...	
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	71	...	...	...	71	30	...	...	...	30	2	1	1	18	...	8	
3. Second L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	76	...	...	...	76	42	...	...	...	42	4	2	...	28	...	13	
3. First L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	65	...	...	...	65	33	...	...	...	33	2	1	1	12	...	17	
Engineering—																					
1. L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	9	
2. First L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	44	17	...	...	...	17	1	2	...	1	...	13	
Schools of General Education.																					
Matriculation ... Boys	31	28	9	68	802	502	120	1,550	2,980	406	246	50	100	802	28	11	2	188	13	565	
Matriculation ... Girls	...	11	...	11	...	27	...	5	32	...	20	...	1	21	16	4	...	1	...	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. 2nd Grade ..	38	19	23	75	544	142	103	447	1,236	218	40	15	76	349	...	...	...	3	12	334	
Public Service Certificate Examination. 3rd Grade ...	784	37	71	892	3,336	194	459	1,499	5,488	716	39	102	154	1,011	...	2	1	2	28	977	
Schools of Special Instruction.																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	4	...	2	6	151	...	20	2	173	122	..	20	1	143	..	...	..	...	19	124	
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...					272	..	70	12	354	227	...	67	4	298	..	...	...	..	26	272	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	2	...	1	3	9	...	3	...	12	9	...	3	..	12	...	2	...	...	...	10	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower ...					46	..	14	..	60	34	...	14	...	48	...	4	1	1	...	42	
3. School of Art Examination. 3rd Grade Drawing.	3	...	...	3	65	..	...	2	67	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	6	
3. School of Art Examination. 2nd Grade Drawing.	17	4	2	23	141	7	8	...	156	29	...	5	...	34	...	5	3	...	1	25	
3. School of Art Examination. 1st Grade Drawing.	41	21	9	71	985	269	95	9	1,358	246	40	33	...	325	7	9	2	14	11	282	
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	3	...	.	3	63	...	..	...	63	56	...	..	..	56	...	4	...	...	4	48	
5. Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	7	
6. Examination in Agriculture. College Class ...	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	10	...	..	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	
6. Examination in Agriculture. High School Classes. 2nd year	6	...	..	6	34	..	...	...	34	27	...	..	...	27	...	...	...	...	..	27	
6. Examination in Agriculture. High School Classes. 1st year.	8	...	...	8	112	..	...	...	112	50	...	..	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	

GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local and Municipal Boards Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.												Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Boards.										In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.									In Institutions maintained by			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — Arts Colleges, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6,500	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,109	14,109	20,609
School Education, General. — *Secondary Schools.*																													
For Boys (English)	29	603	624	502	...	1,038	...	4,685	782	6,505	...	1,038	4,770	6,846	73	3,074	2,987	2,420	9,264	16,508	1,038	19,380	559	46,807	12,117	...	4,616	33,290	40,145
For Girls (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	88	1	33	19	12	...	212	88	...	...	300	645	...	919	1,767	1,855
Total	29	603	624	502	...	1,038	...	4,685	782	6,505	...	1,126	4,770	6,934	74	3,107	3,006	2,432	9,264	16,778	1,126	19,380	559	47,107	12,762	...	5,536	35,056	42,000
Primary Schools.																													
For Boys	4,156	212,300	206,332	149,473	3,61,944	5,99,169	10	1,16,056	2,563	10,49,742	...	36,110	11,943	6,17,222	514	62,758	61,177	46,176	1,10,163	1,47,896	36,110	74,552	2,422	3,71,143	1,681	10	10,091	1,59,925	7,76,850
For Girls	119	5,596	5,400	3,184	6,321	22,340	...	...	12	28,673	...	2,009	666	25,015	132	9,371	9,081	5,401	26,020	33,214	2,009	1,194	312	63,349	...	...	1,025	34,253	59,254
Total	4,275	217,896	211,732	152,657	3,68,265	5,91,509	10	1,16,056	2,575	10,78,415	...	38,119	12,609	6,42,237	646	72,129	70,258	51,577	1,36,783	1,81,110	38,119	75,746	2,734	4,34,492	1,681	10	11,116	1,94,867	8,36,104
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,644	...	...	21,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,644
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Industrial Schools	1	201	169	149	13,000	96	...	...	20,042	33,138	...	...	2,000	2,096	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	167	167	...	...	1,953	1,953	4,049
Other Schools	3	10	11	10	500	750	...	...	1,006	2,256	...	...	...	750	1	49	49	19	...	47	...	...	...	47	2,940	...	...	2,987	3,737
Total	4	211	180	159	13,500	846	...	...	21,048	35,394	25,744	...	2,000	28,590	2	51	51	21	...	47	...	..	167	214	2,940	...	1,953	4,946	33,530
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	216
Scholarships held in ... Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	...	1,291	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	1,667
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	234	359	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	51	150	...	...	...	99	224
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	...	...	110	1,220	1,326	...	...	2,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,436
Buildings	...	...	...	...	6,479	1,27,337	...	...	5,257	1,39,073	...	27	...	1,27,364	...	...	...	...	13,895	25,820	27	...	1,114	40,856	...	...	839	26,709	1,54,073
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	4,399	...	...	...	4,399	...	...	651	5,050	...	...	...	...	...	1,738	...	...	55	1,793	...	...	1,216	2,954	8,004
Total	...	...	...	...	6,479	1,32,971	...	...	5,601	1,45,051	1,654	[illegible]	1,942	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,895	27,705	27	...	1,220	42,847	...	...	2,105	30,020	1,66,829
Grand Total	4,308	218,719	212,696	153,318	3,88,244	7,25,364	10	1,20,741	29,006	12,06,385	27,398	39,272	27,821	8,20,855	722	75,287	73,315	54,030	1,59,942	2,25,640	39,272	95,112	4,690	5,24,660	17,323	10	34,899	2,78,008	10,98,93[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1.

Statistical Return of Colleges for the official year 1887-88.

District or State	Name or Class of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March: Reading for Degree	Reading for First Arts, Licentiate or corresponding Examination	Total	Average Monthly Number	Average Daily Attendance	Expenditure: Provincial Revenues	Local Cess	Fees	Municipal Funds	Revenues of Native States	All other Sources	Total	Annual Cost of Educating each Scholar: Total Cost	Cost to Government
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7	8	9
	Arts Colleges							Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
	Government															
Bombay	Elphinstone College	1	61	177	238	215	197	55,431		22,088	.		20,704	98,223	452 3 2	357 13 1
Poona	Deccan College	1	31	118	149	103	89	47,942	.	10,789	.	.	160	58,891	571 12 1	461 1 4
	Total	2	92	296	387	318	286	1,03,373		32,877	.	..	20,864	1,57,114	494 1 1	334 8 1
	Aided															
Bombay	St. Xavier's College	1	18	134	152	143	140	8,000	..	11,878	..		4,520	24,398	163 11 11	53 11 1
Do	Free General Assembly	1	24	139	163	165	150	8,000	.	8,584	..		14,223	30,807	186 11 4	48 7 9
Poona	Fergusson College	1		116	116	100	72	3,000	.	70	..		.	3,070	30 11 2	30 0 0
Ahmedabad	Gujarát College	1	1	66	67	49	44	12,814	.	3,184	3,000	..	3,126	22,124	451 8 1	261 8 1
Karáchi	Sind Arts College	1	13	36	49	32	28	10,000	6,500	.	11,109	..		27,609	862 12 6	312 8 0
	Total	5	56	491	547	495	434	41,814	6,500	23,716	14,109		21,869	1,08,008	218 2 2	84 7 6
	Maintained by Native States															
Káthiáwár	Samaldás College, Bhávnagar	1	4	57	61	54	51	.		1,404	..	21,846	..	23 250	430 8 10	..
Kolhápur	Rájárám College	1	4	21	25	23	21	..		1,044	.	8,926	830	10,800	469 9 0	.. ..
	Total	2	8	78	86	77	72		.	2,448		30,772	830	34,050	429 3 6	....
	Total, Arts Colleges	9	156	864	1,020	890	792	1,45,187	6,500	59,041	14,109	30,772	43,363	2,99,172	336 2 4	163 2 1
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training															
	Government															
Bombay	Law School	1	49	138	187	194	144	1,991		7,152	.		2,028	10,981	.56 9 8	9 4 6
Poona	Do	1		36	36	32	30	913		717	.			1,630	50 15 0	28 8 6
	Total	2	49	174	223	226	174	2,714		7,869	.	..	2,028	12,611	56 12 10	12 0 2
Bombay	Grant Medical College	1	85	134	219	252	215	.		27,884	..		1,661	29,545	127 5 7	.
Poona	College of Science	1	106	.	106	142	130	68,600	.	10,832			..	79,432	559 6 2	483 5 7
	Total Professional Colleges	4	240	308	548	600	519	71,314		46,585		.	3,689	1,21,568	202 2 4	118 13 8
	Grand Total of all Colleges	13	396	1 172	1,568	1,490	1,311	2,16,501	6,500	1,05,626	14,109	30,772	47,252	4,20,760	282 6 2	145 4 10

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2.

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English) for Boys for the official year 1887-88

District or State	Name or Class of Institutions	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March: In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure: Provincial Revenues	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil: Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Award or fixed grant for the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs a. p	Rs. a p	
	GOVERNMENT																
Bombay	Elphinstone	1	888		888	921	866	8,230	...	..	37,240	..	4,407	49,877	54 2 5	8 14 11	
	Fort Branch	1	..	224	224	230	207	674		..	6,710	.		7,384	32 1 8	2 14 11	
	Jagannáth Shankarshet	1		251	251	250	223	1,155	.	..	4,299	..		5,454	21 13 1	4 9 11	
	Gokuldás Tejpal	1	...	246	246	247	226	—489	.	.	4,745	.	825	5,081	20 9 1		
	Fanaswádi	1	.	399	399	386	354	—319	.	..	6,089	..	..	5,770	14 15 2	.	
	Chandanwádi	1		234	234	243	215	—361	.	.	4,768	..	..	4,407	18 2 2	..	
Poona	High School	1	360	160	520	530	461	9,223	..	..	13,033	.	...	22,256	41 15 11	17 6 5	
	Poona Camp	1		95	95	92	85	1,813	..	..	1,401			3,214	34 14 11	19 11 4	
	2nd Grade	1	.	8	8	9	8	34	..	.	..		393	427	47 7 1	3 12 6	
Sátára	High School	1	237	139	376	343	307	5,283	..	...	5,813			11,096	32 5 7	15 6 5	
Sholápur	High School	1	140	116	256	230	204	2,962	.	1,000	3,811	..	.	7,773	33 12 9	12 14 1	
	Bársi	1	12	19	31	30	31	421	...	600	475	..	.	1,496	41 6 0	11 12 0	
	Pandharpur	1	28	47	75	58	50	214	.	1,157	812	..	.	2,183	37 10 2	3 11 0	
Nagar	High School	1	141		141	139	120	4,304		...	2,944	..	16	7,264	52 3 0	30 15 6	
	City School						..	1,221	.	.	628	..	..	1,849			
Násik	High School	1	138	109	247	232	249	5,834		...	4,326	..	.	10,160	96 0 5	20 11 0	
Dhulia	High School	1	168		168	193	169	4,353	.	...	4,307	.	965	9,625	49 13 11	22 8 10	
Ahmedabad	High School	1	272		272	222	201	7,820	...	.	6,072	..		13,892	62 9 3	35 3 7	
	Branch School	1	.	215	215	200	175	2,145	.	.	2,415	..	.	4,560	22 12 9	10 11 7	
	Dholka	1		19	19	24	19	166		480	306	...	.	952	30 10 8	6 14 8	
	Viramgám	1	15	56	71	63	53	309	.	1,140	374	..		1,823	28 15 0	4 14 6	
Kaira	Nadiád High School	1	240	95	335	313	259	2,595		.	6,223	...	...	8,818	28 2 9	8 4 8	
	Kaira	1	19	43	62	65	54	303	.	240	857	..	..	1,400	21 8 7	4 10 7	
Broach	High School	1	178	53	231	230	234	4,106			5,374	..		9,880	35 4 7	15 6 1	
	Ankleswar	1	26	46	72	41	33	236	..	730	529	..	...	1,495	36 3 6	5 12 1	
Surat	High School	1	348	.	348	338	294	5,003			8,785	...	.	13,788	41 6 6	15 0 5	
	Branch School	1		303	303	296	254	1,078	.	1,260	3,516	...	...	5,854	19 10 4	3 9 11	
	Bulsár	1	40	97	141	144	119	811	.		1,813	..	540	3,164	28 9 9	6 0 10	
	Ránder	1		9	9	82	23	151		600	376	..		1,127	35 3 6	4 11 6	
	Navsári ...	1	..	53	53	53	43	436		..	634		420	1,490	28 2 5	8 3 7	
Camp Deesa	Camp Deesa	1	9	20	29	21	18	280	.	.	280	.	375	935	44 8 5	13 5 4	
Thána	Byramji Jijibhoy School	1	179	140	319	301	281	2,660			6,357	.	.	9,017	29 15 4	8 13 5	
	Kalyán	1	21	102	123	110	94	1,113	.	1,200	1,651		.	3,964	35 2 0	10 1 11	
Belgaum	Sardárs' High School	1	199	105	304	279	240	7,152	.		5,219		275	12,646	45 5 8	25 10 12	
Dhárwár	High School	1	272	66	338	330	279	3,157			8,534	.	208	11,899	35 6 7	9 6 4	
	Hubli School	1	39	41	80	76	64	978		800	1,151		.	2,929	38 8 8	19 13 11	
Bijapur	Bijápur	1	78	62	135	148	117	1,629	.	..	2,479		.	4,108	27 12 1	11 0 1	
Kánara	Kárwár High School	1	152	31	183	209	181	6,548	..		4,123	..	.	8,666	41 7 5	21 11 9	
Ratnagiri	High School	1	221	4	225	188	161	5,440			3,722	..		9,102	48 11 9	28 15 0	
Karáchi	N J High School	1	187	276	463	411	385	5,165	.	540	7,376		1	13,082	71 11 8	1. 0 1	
Hyderabad	High School	1	165	70	235	231	216	7,865	.		6,424	..	11	14,099	60 2 9	27 15 10	
Shikárpur	Do	1	118	62	180	169	126	3,781		2,380	2,871	..	1	9,033	56 13 0	23 12 0	
Aden	Aden	1		85	85	85	75	1,659			1,038			2,697			
	Total, Government	42	4,885	4,100	8,985	8,851	7,798	1,15,935		12,717	1,89,789	..	8,437	3 25,878	36 12 8	13 0 5	
	LOCAL BOARDS																
Sholápur	2nd Grade	2		45	45	50	38	.	...		98		207	305	7 14 5	.	
Násik	Do	1		17	17	19	17		405	.	643	.	.	1,048	55 2 6	..	
Nagar	Do	4		83	83	75	57		17	.		.	240	251	3 5 6	.	
Khándesh	Do,	1		14	14	17	13		184		79	..		263	15 7 6		
Thána	Do	6		126	126	120	103				1,396	..		1,396	10 13 2		
Belgaum	Do	3		61	61	65	51				305	..	215	520	8 0 0	...	
Dhárwár	Do	5		109	109	104	82	..	94	.	690		9	791	7 9 8	.	
Bijápur	Do	1		25	25	23	20				218	.	.	218	9 0 8		
Kánara	Do	3		53	53	67	57				538		21	559	9 3 6		
Kolába	Do	2		44	44	46	39				478	.		478	10 6 3		
Hyderabád	Do	1		23	20	29	25		946		240		.	586	20 3 4		
	Total, Local Boards	29	.	608	608	624	502		1,038	.	4,685		792	6,505	10 6 9		
	MUNICIPAL BOARDS																
Bombay	2nd Grade	7		322	322	337	295	..		472	3,158	.	23	3,630	10 12 4		
Poona	Do	4	6	94	100	112	87		.	482	406			811	7 3 10		
Sátára	Do	3		101	101	98	70		...	284	483			771	7 13 11		
Sholápur	Do	1		41	41	37	25			140	154	.	...	293	7 14 8		
Nagar	Do	1		46	46	39	31	.	..	50	222			272	6 15 7		
Násik	Do	5	20	141	167	180	149	.		1,543	1,207			2,758	15 4 11		
Khándesh	Do.	13	20	301	321	332	271	.		3,167	2,047		280	5,494	16 8 9		

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.		Amount of fixed grant for the year.
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Municipal Boards—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	Prántij	1	...	22	22	25	22	123	...	8	269	...	...	400	16 0 0	4 14 8	123
Kaira	Kapadvanj	1	10	43	53	52	45	170	...	410	225	...	...	805	15 7 8	3 4 4	170
Panch Mahâls	Godhra	1	13	43	56	70	59	229	...	666	377	...	...	1,272	18 2 9	3 4 4	229
	Dohad	1	...	11	11	12	10	...	...	...	60	...	216	276	23 0 0	...	61
Thâna	2nd Grade	5	13	164	177	176	147	...	...	430	1,341	...	5	1,776	10 1 5	...	...
Belgaum	Do.	5	...	206	206	171	137	281	51	1,178	542	...	...	2,052	12 0 0	1 10 3	...
Dhârwâr	Gadag	1	44	100	144	128	106	682	...	147	1,751	...	...	2,580	20 2 6	5 5 3	682
	2nd Grade	4	...	110	110	98	76	127	61	271	562	...	10	1,031	10 8 4	1 4 8	...
Bijâpur	Bâgalkot	1	29	50	79	70	58	503	...	79	851	...	...	1,433	20 7 6	7 2 11	503
Kânara	Kumta	1	27	33	60	49	40	367	...	675	348	...	25	1,415	28 14 0	7 7 10	307
	2nd Grade	2	...	84	84	85	65	283	109	420	234	...	...	1,046	12 4 10	3 5 3	...
Ratnâgiri	Vengurla	1	...	119	119	81	68	480	...	365	595	...	...	1,431	17 10 8	5 14 9	240
	2nd Grade	1	...	27	27	22	20	62	...	...	237	...	...	299	13 9 5	2 13 1	...
Kolâba	Do.	4	...	173	173	166	129	...	...	217	775	...	...	992	5 15 7	...	...
Karâchi	Tatta	1	17	48	65	62	53	1,006	267	489	761	...	...	2,523	40 11 1	16 3 7	852
Shikârpur	Lârkhâna	1	33	88	121	129	90	1,031	...	1,165	542	...	...	2,738	21 3 7	7 15 11	...
	Sukkur	1	54	115	169	178	132	2,069	...	1,347	1,109	...	...	4,525	25 6 9	11 10 0	...
Karâchi	2nd Grade	2	17	102	119	111	89	613	325	1,251	296	...	...	2,485	22 6 2	5 8 4	...
Thar and Pârkar	Do.	1	2	24	26	26	24	103	...	207	...	...	...	310	11 14 9	3 15 5	...
Shikârpur	Do.	3	28	110	138	120	95	820	225	494	733	...	...	2,272	18 14 11	6 13 4	...
Upper Sind Frontier.	Do.	1	2	15	17	21	17	315	...	696	110	...	...	1,121	53 8 1	15 0 0	...
	Total, Municipal Boards	73	341	2,733	3,074	2,987	2,420	9,264	1,038	16,566	19,380	...	559	46,807	15 10 8	3 6 7	5,296
	Aided.																
	European and Eurasian.																
Bombay	St. Mary's Institution	1	27	204	231	235	216	6,366	...	...	4,448	...	5,453	16,267	69 3 6	27 1 5	2,667
	John Connon School	1	21	82	103	94	83	2,522	...	...	5,443	...	2,160	10,125	107 11 4	26 13 3	2,522
	Scottish Education Society's	1	36	134	170	161	138	4,217	...	...	9,508	...	...	13,725	85 4 0	26 3 1	4,217
	St. Peter's School	1	20	70	90	89	78	2,155	...	...	3,449	...	738	6,342	71 4 2	24 3 5	1,803
	Education Society's	1	19	145	164	167	144	2,872	...	...	509	...	11,206	14,587	87 5 6	17 2 1	2,872
	Cathedral High School	1	49	151	200	192	167	3,032	...	...	7,793	...	269	11,094	6 2 9	5 6 0	3,032
	Scottish Orphanage	1	3	59	62	61	59	3,043	...	...	29	...	10,184	13,256	217 5 0	49 14 1	1,843
	Indo-British School	1	...	51	51	54	49	1,691	...	...	618	...	2,514	4,823	89 5 0	31 5 0	449
Poona	Bishop's High School	1	37	115	152	151	135	5,144	...	...	7,181	...	...	12,325	81 10 0	34 1 1	3,694
	Railway School, Lanoli	1	...	71	71	71	62	874	...	...	496	...	2,054	3,424	48 3 7	12 4 11	874
The Nizâm	Railway School, Shâhâbâd	1	...	18	18	21	16	236	...	...	...	...	530	766	36 7 7	11 3 9	236
Nâsik	Railway School, Igatpuri	1	...	50	50	39	32	...	...	...	355	...	2,846	3,171	81 4 11	...	518
Karâchi	Grammar School	1	26	158	184	172	151	3,009	...	720	4,153	...	...	7,882	45 13 3	17 7 11	2,739
Shikârpur	Sukkur	1	...	17	17	22	13	292	...	240	466	...	684	1,682	76 7 2	13 4 4	...
	Total, European and Eurasian	14	238	1,325	1,563	1,529	1,343	35,453	...	960	44,448	...	38,608	1,19,469	78 2 1	23 2 11	28,466
	English-teaching.																
Bombay	St. Mary's Institution	1	...	261	261	235	214	3,147	...	...	3,463	...	4,026	10,636	45 4 2	13 6 4	3,147
	St. Xavier's	1	108	1,084	1,192	1,189	1,065	8,807	...	...	24,753	...	715	34,275	28 13 2	7 6 6	8,807
	Antonio De Silva's A. P.	1	7	463	470	480	345	1,992	...	...	2,387	...	3,714	8,093	16 13 9	4 2 5	1,992
	Anglo-Portuguese School	1	23	195	218	214	165	660	...	...	3,511	...	696	4,867	22 11 11	3 1 4	660
	St. Joseph's	1	...	84	84	75	69	226	...	...	384	...	386	996	13 4 6	3 0 2	226
	Dr. Blaney's	1	...	17	17	21	14	764	...	...	...	...	...	764	36 6 1	36 6 1	64
	St. Xavier's, Girgaon	1	...	125	125	118	103	740	...	...	741	...	755	2,236	18 15 3	6 4 4	740
Poona	St. Vincent's	1	55	165	220	195	172	2,344	...	...	4,090	...	822	7,256	37 3 4	12 0 4	2,344
Nâsik	St. Joseph's, Igatpuri	1	...	84	84	77	63	361	...	...	462	...	1,200	2,023	26 4 4	4 11 0	361
	Church M. Society's, Manmâd	1	...	3	3	2	1	32	...	...	7	...	151	190	95 0 0	16 0 0	32
Ahmedabad	St. Joseph's	1	...	12	12	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thâna	St. Stanislaus, Bandora	1	...	269	269	254	223	2,113	...	...	2,163	...	6,796	11,072	43 9 5	8 5 1	2,113
	St. Thomas do.	1	...	236	236	241	198	813	...	...	1,555	...	380	2,748	11 6 5	3 6 0	813
Belgaum	Convent School	1	...	28	28	36	36	311	...	...	300	...	324	935	25 15 7	8 10 3	311
Karâchi	St. Patrick's School	1	6	192	198	228	206	1,906	...	360	3,605	...	434	6,305	27 10 5	8 5 9	1,906
	Total, English-teaching	15	199	3,218	3,417	3,373	2,884	24,216	...	360	47,421	...	20,399	92,396	27 6 3	7 2 10	23,516
	Anglo-Vernacular.																
Bombay	Robert Money	1	177	96	273	249	198	1,892	...	...	4,686	...	6,045	12,533	50 5 4	7 3 9	1,892
	General Assembly	1	177	97	274	248	223	1,693	...	...	4,424	...	5,787	11,904	44 6 8	6 5 1	1,693
	Free General Assembly	1	272	117	389	367	317	2,259	...	...	7,765	...	2,364	12,388	33 9 11	6 2 6	2,259
	Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent	1	270	278	548	490	444	3,840	...	...	487	...	10,577	14,904	30 6 8	7 13 5	2,840
	Bombay High School	1	90	101	191	174	155	1,667	...	...	4,134	...	51	5,852	33 10 1	9 9 3	1,667
	Bombay Breach Candy	1	81	51	132	150	104	...	...	...	1,920	...	1,955	3,875	25 12 4	...	...
	Chandanvâdi	1	123	124	247	247	194	1,739	...	...	5,647	...	...	7,386	29 14 5	7 0 8	1,739
	Fort High School	1	488	405	893	836	759	...	...	...	27,012	...	...	27,012	32 5 0	...	...
	Frámji Nasarwánji	1	...	106	106	102	94	654	...	...	1,017	...	421	2,092	20 8 1	6 6 7	654
	Anglo-Jewish	1	11	35	46	46	39	684	...	...	274	...	1,428	2,386	51 13 11	14 3 11	684
	Anjuman-i-Islám	1	26	96	122	121	100	5,355	...	...	...	...	...	5,355	44 4 1	44 4 1	5,355
	Prabhu Seminary	1	13	90	103	97	77	528	...	...	827	...	418	1,773	18 4 5	5 7 1	528
	American Mission	1	22	28	50	45	40	505	...	...	125	...	1,900	2,530	56 3 7	11 3 7	505
	Khetwâdi	1	...	12	12	15	13	...	...	...	172	...	121	293	19 8 6	...	...
	Victoria, Fort	1	...	16	16	20	14	...	...	...	341	...	83	424	21 3 2	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.		Amount of fixed grant for the year.
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	AIDED—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
	Anglo-Vernacular—continued.																
Bombay	Hon'ble R. J. J., Dhobi Talâv.	1	...	51	51	48	44	1,000	...	...	...	...	784	1,784	37 2 8	20 13 4	1,000
	S. P. G. Mission, Duncan Road	1	...	36	36	29	22	230	...	...	145	...	547	922	31 12 8	7 14 11	230
	Mugbhât	1	...	116	116	109	93	...	...	...	1,137	...	256	1,393	12 12 6	...	...
	Pársi Seminary	1	...	27	27	19	15	92	...	...	276	...	13	381	20 0 10	4 13 5	92
	Kutar's, Gowalia Tank	1	...	6	6	8	8	...	...	...	93	...	187	280	35 0 0	...	...
	Potdar's	1	...	45	45	41	31	...	...	...	328	...	156	484	11 12 11	...	...
	Bombay Commercial	1	12	89	101	108	99	680	...	...	1,335	...	590	2,605	24 1 11	6 4 9	680
Poona	Mission Institution	1	36	71	107	149	119	1,397	...	...	909	...	4,393	6,699	44 15 4	9 6 6	1,397
	Native Institution	1	451	282	733	694	625	3,736	...	275	9,000	...	4,831	17,842	25 11 4	5 6 2	3,736
	New English	1	673	253	926	956	832	7,683	...	325	13,486	...	...	21,494	22 7 9	8 0 7	7,683
	Kirkee A. V. School	1	...	14	14	9	5	44	...	...	108	...	115	267	29 10 8	4 14 2	44
	Camp Mission	1	28	95	123	108	79	474	...	...	776	...	337	1,587	14 11 1	4 6 3	474
Nagar	American Mission	1	152	91	243	231	205	1,342	...	...	2,229	...	8,046	11,617	50 4 7	5 12 11	3,000
	S. P. G. Mission	1	...	49	49	43	41	391	...	...	...	...	579	970	24 8 13	9 1 6	391
	Education Society's	1	...	118	118	109	97	...	...	400	286	...	...	686	6 4 8	...	400
Nâsik	C. M. S. School, Sharanpur	1	...	10	10	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	524	524	43 10 8	...	92
	Do. Manmâd	1	...	30	30	32	27	117	...	...	117	...	266	500	15 10 0	3 10 6	117
	Do. Nandgaon	1	...	19	19	13	9	102	...	...	48	...	354	504	38 12 4	7 13 6	102
Khândesh	New English, Dhulia	1	...	73	73	97	88	410	...	100	1,306	...	108	1,924	19 13 4	4 3 8	410
	Do. Nastrabad	1	16	27	43	33	28	283	...	...	355	...	787	1,425	43 2 11	8 9 3	283
Ahmedabad	Mission High School	1	125	151	276	275	234	3,517	...	...	3,966	...	4,217	11,700	42 8 9	12 13 0	3,517
Kaira	Nadiâd	1	...	46	46	48	41	...	...	...	637	...	373	1,010	21 0 8	...	316
	Umreth	1	...	46	46	54	47	231	...	...	375	...	...	606	11 8 7	4 4 5	231
Broach	Sabha School	1	...	168	168	156	128	...	...	...	1,108	...	743	1,851	11 13 10	...	512
	Amod	1	...	26	26	24	23	73	...	...	105	...	272	450	18 12 0	3 0 8	73
	Jambusar	1	12	24	36	38	31	189	...	...	467	...	112	768	20 3 4	4 15 7	189
	Hânsot	1	5	32	37	39	33	193	...	...	468	...	...	661	16 15 2	4 15 2	193
Surat	Mission High School	1	269	304	573	512	430	4,308	...	...	5,215	...	4,307	13,830	27 0 2	8 6 7	4,308
	Pársi Panchâit	1	35	117	152	150	129	1,124	...	...	205	...	2,127	3,456	23 0 8	7 7 11	1,124
	Jahângirji	1	...	91	91	76	59	232	...	...	360	...	524	1,116	14 10 11	3 0 10	232
	Chikali	1	14	20	34	38	30	143	...	...	410	...	73	626	16 7 7	3 12 3	143
	Abrama	1	21	28	49	45	40	196	...	...	471	...	179	846	18 12 10	4 5 8	196
	Pârdi	1	...	38	38	36	30	117	...	...	411	...	74	602	16 11 7	3 4 0	117
	Kharsad	1	23	40	63	42	39	164	...	...	475	...	254	893	21 4 2	3 14 6	164
Ratnâgiri	American Mission	1	53	54	107	110	86	710	...	...	1,406	...	42	2,158	19 9 11	6 7 3	710
	S. P. G., Dâpoli	1	70	56	126	117	101	1,119	...	...	1,443	...	2,202	4,764	40 11 6	9 9 0	1,118-8
	Ratnâgiri	1	...	73	73	76	67	369	...	...	862	...	177	1,408	18 8 5	4 13 8	369
	Khed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
	Guhâgar	1	...	9	9	7	6	...	...	...	159	...	9	168	24 0 0	...	...
Kolâba	Free Church, Alibâg	1	69	104	173	170	142	914	...	...	1,642	...	3,297	5,853	34 6 10	5 6 0	913-8
	Do. Revdânda	1	...	62	62	62	46	...	...	...	326	...	1,620	1,946	31 6 2	...	234
	American Mission, Roha	1	18	45	63	44	38	479	...	...	360	...	656	1,495	33 15 8	10 14 2	479-8
Belgaum	London Mission	1	280	128	408	384	301	2,715	...	...	2,104	...	3,782	8,601	22 6 4	7 1 1	2,715
	Do. 2nd Grade	1	...	10	10	10	8	24	...	...	15	...	120	159	15 14 5	2 6 5	24
Dhârwâr	German Mission	1	106	128	234	155	129	640	...	...	1,076	...	1,215	2,931	18 12 3	4 2 1	610
	Dhârwâr	1	...	39	39	53	49	261	...	...	1,460	...	...	1,721	32 7 7	4 14 9	261
Kânara	2nd Grade, Kirkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...
Karâchi	C. M. S.'s School	1	31	101	132	132	112	1,141	...	600	933	...	2,231	4,905	37 2 7	8 10 4	1,141
	Sind Madrasa	1	46	96	142	141	113	6,000	4,770	...	...	...	...	10,770	76 6 2	42 8 10	6,000
Hyderabad	C. M. S.'s School	1	107	92	199	177	133	2,098	...	325	1,743	...	3,837	8,003	45 3 5	11 13 8	2,093
	Proprietary School	1	60	100	160	135	104	440	...	255	805	...	...	1,500	11 1 9	3 4 2	440
	2nd Grade Schools	7	16	311	327	283	231	1,004	...	1,016	1,989	...	1,418	5,427	19 2 10	3 8 9	1,921
Shikârpur	Proprietary School	1	33	70	103	122	90	...	...	...	1,091	...	2,927	4,018	32 14 11	...	...
	Total, Anglo-Vernacular	72	4,511	5,763	10,274	9,786	8,207	67,184	4,770	3,296	1,22,852	...	90,811	2,88,913	29 8 4	6 1 3	71,236-8
	UNAIDED.																
	European and Eurasian.																
Bombay	Colâba School	1	...	23	23	19	14	...	...	...	395	...	702	1,097	57 11 9	...	...
Karâchi	St. John's School	1	...	21	21	18	17	...	...	...	150	...	100	250	13 14 3	...	...
	Total, European and Eurasian	2	...	44	44	37	31	...	...	...	545	...	802	1,347	36 4 10	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular.																
Bombay	Proprietary School	1	276	187	463	482	377	...	...	...	13,824	...	...	13,824	28 10 11	...	...
	Rigon School	1	74	34	108	87	96	...	...	...	1,297	...	...	1,297	14 14 6	...	...
	Goculdâs Tejpâl Seminary	1	...	136	136	130	110	...	...	...	747	...	1,769	2,516	19 5 3	...	...
	J. D., Bhendi Bazâr	1	...	58	58	53	48	...	...	...	...	...	828	828	15 9 11	...	...
	J. D., Khetwâdi	1	...	62	62	72	64	...	...	...	...	...	688	688	9 8 10	...	...
Satâra	New English School	1	80	57	137	120	107	...	...	...	1,224	...	494	1,718	14 5 1	...	...
Nagar	Private School	1	...	69	69	64	49	...	...	...	528	...	38	566	8 13 6	...	...
	Native Institution	1	108	102	210	172	142	...	...	...	975	...	524	1,499	8 11 5	...	...
Nâsik	C. M. S., Mâlegaon	1	...	14	14	19	16	...	...	...	96	...	435	531	27 15 2	...	...
	Pimpalgaon Basvant	1	...	15	15	17	12	...	...	...	210	...	100	310	18 3 9	...	...
Khândesh	Yeshwantrâo Mahârâj, Nâsik	1	57	110	167	167	131	...	...	...	316	...	594	910	5 7 2	...	...
	Native Institution, Dhulia	1	71	79	150	131	112	...	...	...	721	...	299	1,020	7 12 7	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2—*concluded.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.		Award or fixed grant for the year.
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Unaided—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
	Anglo-Vernacular—continued.																
Ahmedabad	Private High School	1	241	211	452	468	375	..	..	900	6,172	..	..	7,072	15 1 9	..	..
	Bulakhidás	1	..	59	59	48	38	..	..	..	355	..	..	355	7 6 4	..	..
	Anjuman-i-Islám	1	..	30	30	27	17	..	..	..	..	..	697	697	25 13 0	..	..
Kaira	Dákor	1	5	48	53	44	26	..	..	..	83	..	1,204	1,287	29 4 0	..	..
	Nadiád	1	..	14	14	14	14	..	..	..	75	..	11	86	6 2 3	..	..
	Borsad	1	..	18	18	13	11	..	..	..	20	..	15	35	2 11 1	..	..
	Virsad	1	..	9	9	9	8	..	..	..	56	..	106	162	18 0 0	..	..
	A'nand	1	..	18	18	18	15	..	..	..	55	..	463	518	28 12 3	..	..
	Mahudha	1	..	8	8	15	9	..	..	..	55	..	128	183	12 3 2	..	..
	Thásra	1	..	20	20	24	18	..	..	..	164	..	265	429	17 14 0	..	..
	Mehmadabad	1	..	19	19	17	14	..	..	..	110	..	..	110	6 7 6	..	..
Surat	Jahangirji High School	1	..	52	52	73	49	..	..	..	1,037	..	475	1,512	20 11 5	..	..
Belgaum	Bhate's School	1	75	17	92	97	69	..	..	..	1,067	..	2,478	3,545	36 8 9	..	..
Kánara	2nd Grade	1	..	15	15	16	13	..	..	..	288	..	..	288	18 0 0	..	..
	Kárwár	1	46	109	155	No return.		..	..	..	481	..	272	753	..	..	..
Kolhápur	English School	1	26	136	162	193	170	..	..	..	1,570	..	268	1,838	9 8 4	..	..
	Total, Anglo-Vernacular	28	1,059	1,706	2,765	2,399	2,111	..	..	900	31,526	..	12,151	44,577	17 8 1	..	..
	Total, Unaided	30	1,059	1,750	2,809	2,627	2,142	..	..	900	32,071	..	12,953	45,924	17 7 8	..	..
	Native States.																
Poona Agency	Bhor	1	8	42	50	55	44	..	700	..	228	..	..	928	16 14 0	..	..
Sholápur do.	Akalkot	1	30	57	87	82	70	..	..	..	425	1,507	..	1,932	23 9 6	..	..
Sátára do.	Phaltan	1	4	30	34	45	36	..	912	90	63	..	..	1,065	23 10 8	..	..
Káthiáwár	Rájkot High School	1	241	283	524	491	446	..	..	..	5,718	9,937	..	15,655	31 14 2	..	..
	Bhávnagar do.	1	218	..	218	238	187	..	..	..	2,019	11,689	..	13,708	57 9 6	..	..
	Junágad do.	1	124	130	254	247	210	..	..	..	1,753	7,345	..	9,098	36 13 4	..	..
	Navánagar do.	1	92	135	227	217	194	..	..	..	1,544	6,967	..	8,511	39 3 1	..	..
	Wadhwán do.	1	93	133	226	211	183	..	..	..	1,015	6,202	..	7,217	34 3 3	..	..
	Bhávnagar	1	..	403	403	422	368	..	..	..	2,325	3,775	..	6,100	14 7 3	..	..
	Limdi	1	32	111	143	125	104	..	..	..	345	1,796	72	2,213	17 11 3	..	..
	Morvi	1	20	109	129	105	83	..	..	..	281	1,875	..	2,156	20 8 6	..	..
	Mahuva	1	8	95	103	93	79	..	..	..	136	1,870	16	2,022	21 11 10	..	..
	Gondal	1	21	95	116	106	92	..	..	..	320	2,872	286	3,478	32 13 0	..	..
	Vánkáner	1	..	22	22	26	20	..	..	..	18	602	21	641	24 10 6	..	..
	Vala	1	..	35	35	32	21	..	..	..	..	612	..	612	19 2 0	..	..
	Dhrángadra	1	19	81	100	70	58	..	..	..	191	1,012	..	1,203	17 3 0	..	..
	Porbandar	1	..	42	42	44	37	..	..	..	236	1,168	318	1,717	39 0 4	..	..
	Dhoráji	1	..	37	37	27	20	..	..	..	72	634	38	744	27 8 11	..	..
	Jetpur	1	..	33	33	39	32	..	..	..	101	532	14	647	16 9 5	..	..
	Mangrol	1	..	26	26	18	14	..	..	..	52	501	22	575	31 15 1	..	..
	Dhrol	1	..	26	26	16	10	..	..	..	22	278	6	306	19 2 0	..	..
	Khambhália	1	..	39	39	56	45	..	..	..	37	409	15	461	8 3 9	..	..
	Mohabat Madrasa	1	..	22	22	20	14	..	..	..	..	4,216	117	4,333	216 10 5	..	..
	2nd Grade	3	8	85	93	88	78	..	..	..	435	1,585	7	2,027	23 0 7	..	..
Cutch	Bhuj High School	1	62	..	62	66	54	..	..	..	329	4,883	..	5,212	78 15 6	..	..
	Bhuj	1	..	132	132	133	113	..	..	..	357	2,029	..	2,386	17 15 0	..	..
	Mándvi	1	..	76	76	68	55	..	..	..	231	953	263	1,447	21 4 6	..	..
Pálanpur	Rádhanpur	1	5	30	35	33	21	..	..	..	..	1,202	..	1,202	36 6 9	..	..
	Pálanpur	1	17	55	72	68	59	..	..	..	128	1,876	6	2,010	29 8 11	..	..
Mahi Kántha	2nd Grade	2	6	65	71	60	49	..	..	..	172	603	42	817	13 9 10	..	..
Rewa Kántha	Lunávada	1	2	26	28	39	29	..	..	..	146	151	..	297	7 9 10	..	..
	Nádod	1	14	86	100	92	78	..	..	..	458	2,781	..	3,239	35 3 4	..	..
Cambay	2nd Grade	1	9	12	21	29	23	..	..	..	55	242	..	297	10 3 10	..	..
Surat Agency	2nd Grade	2	7	43	50	65	48	..	..	..	91	2,193	..	2,284	35 2 3	..	..
Sávantvádi	High School	1	120	100	220	223	198	..	2,398	..	2,872	140	..	5,410	24 4 1	..	..
	2nd Grade	1	..	25	25	17	14	..	45	..	89	..	..	134	7 14 1	..	..
Kolhápur	Rájárám High School	1	312	114	426	424	366	..	..	..	12,060	17,582	1,562	31,213	73 9 10	..	..
	2nd Grade, Kolhápur	8	..	250	250	235	191	..	..	..	614	1,123	..	1,737	7 6 5	..	..
S. M. Agency.	Miraj	1	146	97	243	218	184	..	..	..	1,410	4,605	..	6,015	27 9 6	..	..
	Do. 2nd Grade	2	17	82	99	72	58	..	..	..	210	442	..	652	9 0 11	..	..
	Sángli	1	81	87	171	155	126	..	..	..	942	4,140	..	5,082	32 12 7	..	..
	Do. 2nd Grade	8	..	101	101	101	81	..	..	..	118	2,231	..	2,349	23 4 1	..	..
	Jamkhandi	1	51	103	154	134	114	..	..	..	89	2,738	..	2,827	21 1 7	..	..
	Do. 2nd Grade	1	..	41	41	32	28	..	..	..	15	405	..	420	13 2 0	..	..
	Mudhol	1	25	54	79	82	72	..	1,436	..	65	165	..	1,666	20 5 1	..	..
	Rámdurg	1	14	60	74	75	60	..	..	..	49	1,229	..	1,278	17 0 8	..	..
	Kurundvád	2	4	18	22	32	27	..	..	..	32	661	..	693	21 10 6	..	..
Dhárwár Agency	Savanúr	1	..	45	45	45	38	..	..	..	..	300	..	300	6 10 8	..	..
Bijápur do.	Jath	1	16	23	39	35	28	..	..	..	133	1,074	..	1,207	34 8 1	..	..
Kolába do.	Janjira	1	12	53	65	33	23	..	..	..	126	2,321	..	2,447	74 2 5	..	..
	Total, Native States	66	1,341	3,849	5,699	5,439	4,592	..	5,491	90	38,136	1,23,448	2,805	1,69,980	31 4 0	..	..
	Grand Total	340	13,074	23,341	36,315	35,216	29,978	2,51,452	12,337	34,289	4,98,782	1,23,448	1,75,354	10,95,662	31 1 6	7 2 2	

1,23,2150

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 3.

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English) for Girls for the official year 1887-88.

District or State	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.		Amount of grant for the year.
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	GOVERNMENT							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Poona	High School	1	7	50	57	62	46	9,889	..	645	150	.	562	11,255	181 8 0	150 8 0	..
	MUNICIPAL.																
Kánara	Kárwár, 2nd Grade	1	5	28	33	19	12	...	88	212	.		..	300	15 12 7	..	...
	AIDED.																
	European and Eurasian																
Bombay	Fort Convent	1	7	62	69	71	62	1,533	...		2,306	...	2,040	6,577	92 10 2	21 9 6	1,533
	Mázgaon Convent	1	4	84	88	78	69	1,309	..	..	4,580	...	1,478	7,413	95 0 7	17 15 0	1,309
	St Peter's	1	14	118	132	129	109	3,000	..	...	4,016	...	3,785	10,801	83 11 8	23 4 1	2,472
	Cathedral	1	20	129	149	130	107	2,282	...	...	5,074	.	3,340	11,596	89 0 9	17 8 10	2,282
	Education Society's	1	13	120	133	140	120	2,408		...	557	.	8,377	11,342	81 0 3	17 3 2	2,408
	Indo British School	1		43	43	42	42	1,041	.	..	618	...	3,161	5,420	129 0 9	30 1 2	843
	Indian Female Normal	1	5	83	88	81	71	1,519	..	...	3,625		1,910	7,054	87 1 5	19 7 11	1,519
	B. B & C. I Railway	1		86	86	80	63	523	.	...	924	...	3,104	4,551	56 12 2	6 8 7	723
Poona	Methodist Conference	1	4	18	22	19	17	556	...	..	608	...	558	1,722	90 10 1	29 4 3	556
	Pensioner's School	1	...	40	40	44	38	511	...	...	182	.	1,071	1,764	40 1 5	11 9 10	511
	Victoria	1	7	120	127	121	89	2,074	..	..	2,370	..	2,957	7,410	61 3 10	17 2 3	2,074
	Convent	1		126	126	135	125	2,088	..		2,135	..	3,440	8,263	61 3 4	19 14 7	2,088
	St Mary's	1	20	129	149	155	141	4,080	.	...	4 098	..	.	9,327	60 2 9	30 4 0	3,051
Sátára	Páncbgani	1	6	85	41	30	31	687	...	...	1,550	.	415	2,658	73 13 4	19 1 4	687
Sholápur	Railway School	1	.	37	33	40	30	332	...	..	270	...	804	1,406	75 2 5	8 4 10	332
Násik	Methodist, Igatpuri	1	1	39	40	42	35	436	...	..	715	.	1,037	2,188	52 1 6	10 6 1	436
Khándesh	Railway School, Bhusával	1	...	54	54	48	37	410	..	...	865	.	3,022	3,797	70 1 8	5 8 8	410
Ahmedabad	B B & C. I Railway	1	.	37	37	31	27	317	.		481		930	1,728	55 11 10	10 3 7	317
Bhávnagar	Gháduchi Railway	1	...	22	22	17	14		...		377	..	457	834	49 0 11	.	115
Dhárwár	Girls' School	1	1	15	16	16	12	226	...	.	290	...	679	1,195	14 11 0	14 2 0	226
Belgaum	St Mary's	1	3	31	34	32	26	471	.	.	1,003		82	1,616	50 8 0	14 0 0	471
Karáchi	Convent School	1	11	121	132	117	113	3,424	.	300	4,114	...	3,090	11,927	86 13 5	24 15 11	2,327
	Manorá School	1	...	13	13	15	13	252	..	...	483	...	77	702	52 12 10	16 12 10	252
	Kotri School	1	...	19	19	19	10	176	...	120	92	...	491	1,149	60 7 7	9 4 3	233
Hyderabad	Hyderabad School	1	..	19	19	10	16	281	..	240	680	...	5	1,206	63 7 7	14 12 8	281
	Total, European and Eurasian	25	116	1,625	1,741	1,677	1,418	31,895		720	43,323	..	47,828	1,24,706	73 12 6	18 15 8	27,046
	English teaching.																
Bombay	St. Joseph's, Cavel	1	.	94	94	92	73	..	...	..	807	..	2,091	3,888	42 4 2		1,134
	Mrs. Thomas, Grant Road	1	...	19	19	37	26	241	...	..	713		227	1,181	48 6 9	7 12 5	241
	Lower Máhim, Bombay	1	...	125	125	130	92	834	..	..	942	.	1,660	3,436	26 6 11	6 6 8	834
	St Anne's, Byculla	1	...	58	58	50	34	235	...	..	84	..	2,070	2,389	47 12 6	4 11 2	235
	Frere-Fletcher	1	5	56	61	57	48	...	..	...	3,314	.	1,654	4,968	87 2 0		...
Poona	St Anne's	1	.	34	34	35	31	411	.	...	186		872	1,108	41 15 1	11 11 11	411
Nagar	St. Anne's Catholic	1	...	18	18	21	14	105	...	...	118		1 9	302	17 0 1	8 0 0	105
Thána	St Joseph's, Bándra	1	6	349	355	295	286	3,470	...	...	2,983	...	4,991	11,444	32 3 9	9 12 6	3,470
Baroda	Anglo-Indian	1	..	21	21	22	15	..	...	....	..				..	..	..
Dhárwár	St. Joseph's	1	.	24	24	17	14	77	...	..	171	...	126	374	22 0 0	4 8 5	77
Belgaum	Convent	1	...	27	27	29	25	161	..	..	200		111	472	20 8 3	7 0 0	161
Karáchi	Madrási Poor School	1	...	109	109	93	68	381	.	...	640		668	1,689	17 12 5	4 0 2	381
	Total, English-teaching	12	11	944	945	928	720	5,915	..	..	10,947	..	15,519	31,081	34 2 2	6 5 11	7,049
	Anglo-Vernacular.																
Bombay	Sir Cowasji Jahangirji	1	...	48	48	57	43	325	...	...	548	...	119	1,292	22 10 8	5 11 3	325
	C. M. Society's, Girgaon	1		14	14	12	11	294	..	..	61	.	681	1,036	86 5 4	24 8 0	294
	Alexandra Native Girls'	1	9	78	87	79	65	...	...	...	2,727	..	2,981	5,708	72 4 1	.	...
	Khetwadi Jarthosti	1	..	15	15	20	13	83	..	...	103	.	216	402	30 1 8	4 2 5	83
	Adarji Cowasji	1	..	20	20	32	23		..	...	159		500	685	30 14 0		87
	L & S. Society	1	.	40	40	24	18	252	.	...	89	...	292	633	26 6 0	10 8 0	252
	Victoria School, No. 2	1		44	44	51	47	98	...	..	718	...	445	1,261	24 11 7	1 14 9	98
Poona	Camp Orphanage Mission	1	8	13	21	22	21	340	...	.	..	..	1,514	1,854	75 2 11	15 7 3	340
	Zenana Mission, Civil Lines	1	1	9	10	12	10	240	..	..	.		790	1,030	85 13 4	20 0 0	240
	Do Kámáthipura	1	...	5	5	6	4	100	.	...			200	300	50 0 0	16 10 8	100
Nagar	A M. Boarding	1	.	32	32	28	25	312	....	...	40		2,574	2,926	104 8 0	11 2 3	312
	S P. G Mission	1		11	11	12	9	90	...	...		.	740	800	66 10 8	5 0 0	60
Násik	C M S., Sharanpur	1	..	10	10	7	6	71	..	..	...	.	355	426	60 13 9	10 2 8	71
Surat	Zanana Mission	1	7	13	20	17	13	251	...	...	90	..	783	1,124	66 1 11	14 12 3	251
	Mr Jahangirji's	1		18	18	18	17	270	...	...	57		479	816	45 5 4	15 0 0	270
Ratnágiri	Dápoli	1	5	3	8	7	7	96	...	...	..	.	412	508	72 9 4	13 11 5	96-8-0
Karáchi	Pársi Virbáiji School	1		2	2	8	6	124	...	150	38	..	37	349	48 10 0	15 8 0	124
Hyderabad	C M. S.'s School	1	.	12	12	12	9	115	...	40	...	..	437	592	49 5 4	9 9 4	115
	Total, Anglo-Vernacular	18	30	387	417	424	342	3,031	.	190	4,640	...	13,664	21,525	50 13 2	7 2 4	3,118
	UNAIDED.																
Bombay	Israelite Girls' School, Bombay	1	2	13	15	11	10	...	...	..	...	..	682	684	62 0 0	..	
	GRAND TOTAL	58	171	2,087	3,208	3,121	2,554	50,670	88	1,767	58,360	...	78,255	1,89,149	60 9 8	16 3 9	38,113

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Vernacular) for Boys for the official year 1887-88.

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.	
			Primary Upper Stage.	Primary Lower Stage.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	CENTRAL DIVISION.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	Municipal	39	2,334	2,804	5,138	5,210	4,306	5,239	..	23,683	17,859	..	..	46,781	8 15 8	1 0 1
	Aided	46	1,201	2,950	4,151	4,033	3,253	6,511	..	6,800	13,800	..	10,311	37,482	9 4 8	1 9 10
	Unaided	7	383	547	930	897	787	..	..	..	7,472	..	5,444	12,916	14 6 6	..
	Night Schools.															
	Municipal	5	..	152	152	130	90	625	..	..	136	..	..	761	5 13 8	4 12 11
	Aided	6	99	157	256	256	161	227	..	..	232	..	690	1,149	4 7 10	0 14 2
	Total	103	4,017	6,610	10,627	10,526	8,597	12,602	..	30,483	39,559	..	16,445	99,089	9 6 7	1 3 2
Poona	Government	2	125	137	262	257	183	158	..	..	500	..	..	658	2 9 0	0 9 10
	Local Board	248	2,373	8,025	10,398	10,200	7,622	22,640	24,437	..	6,154	..	199	53,430	5 3 10	2 3 6
	Municipal	31	1,315	2,247	3,562	3,552	2,724	6,509	956	7,520	6,300	..	565	21,850	6 2 5	1 13 4
	Aided	94	829	3,577	4,406	4,429	3,511	2,382	943	179	6,989	..	6,040	16,524	3 11 8	0 8 7
	Police	1	2	19	21	23	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona Agency	Bhor	25	220	698	918	873	639	..	3,520	..	471	..	..	3,991	4 9 2	..
	Night Schools.															
	Local Board	4	5	75	80	76	48	131	..	..	32	..	..	163	2 2 4	1 11 7
	Municipal	9	6	275	281	283	179	4	2	52	16	..	..	74	0 4 2	0 0 3
	Aided	1	10	26	36	36	20	..	..	..	..	..	120	120	3 5 4	..
	Total	415	4,885	15,079	19,964	19,720	14,946	31,824	29,858	7,742	20,468	..	6,924	96,816	4 14 6	1 9 6
Sátára	Local Board	230	3,929	8,828	12,757	12,690	9,346	22,859	34,157	..	7,801	..	..	64,817	5 1 9	1 12 10
	Municipal	31	1,622	2,146	3,768	3,716	2,914	5,847	2,489	4,586	4,046	..	30	17,598	4 11 9	1 9 2
	Aided	25	215	765	980	940	762	356	595	..	620	..	418	1,989	2 1 10	0 6 1
	Unaided	2	4	26	30	35	26	..	..	..	19	..	507	526	15 0 5	..
	Police	1	29	13	42	48	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sátára Agency	Phaltan and Aundh	42	273	1,134	1,407	1,349	1,006	..	4,706	90	872	..	120	5,788	4 4 8	..
	Night Schools.															
	Local Board	7	9	184	193	213	122	268	..	..	..	..	..	268	1 4 2	1 4 2
	Municipal	4	..	151	151	144	76	56	19	88	..	..	..	163	1 2 1	0 6 3
	Total	342	6,081	13,247	19,328	19,135	14,285	29,386	41,966	4,764	13,958	..	1,075	91,149	4 12 2	1 8 7
Sholápur	Local Board	185	2,080	5,487	7,567	7,606	5,684	13,469	23,743	..	4,668	..	215	42,095	5 8 7	1 12 4
	Municipal	19	743	1,209	1,952	1,970	1,498	3,889	317	6,096	2,399	..	..	13,301	6 12 0	1 15 7
	Aided	28	69	1,318	1,387	1,217	1,051	791	55	..	3,281	..	1,171	5,209	4 5 8	0 10 5
	Police	1	6	9	15	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholápur Agency	Akalkot	24	296	954	1,250	1,209	946	..	3,820	..	461	1,174	..	5,455	4 8 2	..
	Night Schools.															
	Local Board	10	5	225	230	232	164	370	..	..	..	..	..	370	1 9 6	1 9 6
	Municipal	1	..	36	36	25	18	..	..	240	..	..	..	240	9 9 7	..
	Akalkot	1	..	30	30	31	25	..	62	..	..	..	..	62	2 0 0	..
	Total	269	3,205	9,268	12,473	12,304	9,397	18,519	27,997	6,936	10,809	1,174	1,386	66,821	5 6 11	1 8 1
Ahmednagar	Local Board	238	3,078	6,760	9,778	9,919	7,109	19,724	29,377	..	6,421	..	..	55,522	5 9 7	1 15 10
	Municipal	10	568	1,121	1,689	1,676	1,292	2,846	770	3,853	1,832	..	37	9,338	5 9 2	1 11 2
	Aided	94	377	1,540	1,917	1,821	1,352	605	1,581	98	391	..	10,672	13,247	7 4 5	0 4 5
	Unaided	26	50	358	408	416	306	..	..	..	126	..	2,278	2,404	5 12 6	..
	Police	1	5	39	44	43	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Night Schools.															
	Local Board	12	..	387	387	388	253	453	..	..	..	..	..	453	1 2 8	1 2 8
	Municipal	1	..	23	23	23	8	19	..	35	..	..	..	54	2 5 7	0 13 3
	Aided	2	19	126	145	155	53	85	..	..	..	..	117	202	1 5 1	0 8 11
	Total	384	4,097	10,394	14,391	14,439	10,407	23,632	31,728	3,986	8,770	..	13,104	81,230	5 10 1	1 10 2
Násik	Local Board	225	3,003	7,065	10,068	9,878	6,972	21,231	24,457	..	5,642	..	..	55,330	5 9 7	2 2 5
	Municipal	20	1,022	1,648	2,670	2,666	1,988	5,478	1,206	6,386	2,864	..	147	16,081	6 2 9	2 1 8
	Aided	19	213	662	875	879	671	335	766	148	674	..	2,952	4,875	5 8 9	0 0 1
	Unaided	3	9	54	63	72	52	..	..	..	21	..	255	276	3 13 4	..
	Police	1	18	22	40	45	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Night Schools.															
	Local Board	13	13	319	332	271	171	585	..	..	..	..	..	585	2 2 7	2 2 7
	Municipal	4	10	143	153	153	78	91	14	105	9	..	..	219	1 6 10	0 9 7
	Total	284	4,288	9,853	14,141	13,904	9,963	27,720	30,443	6,639	9,210	..	3,354	77,366	5 9 0	1 15 11
Khándesh	Local Board	363	4,434	11,334	15,768	16,014	11,634	24,704	50,662	..	8,342	..	..	83,708	5 3 8	1 8 8
	Municipal	46	1,818	3,830	5,648	5,575	3,975	11,547	6,391	9,100	4,799	..	43	31,880	5 11 6	2 1 2
	Aided	7	63	185	248	248	188	52	161	..	336	..	299	848	3 6 9	0 3 4
	Police	2	13	64	77	66	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Night Schools.															
	Local Board	3	8	50	58	60	27	165	..	..	..	..	..	165	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Municipal	3	18	75	93	86	49	165	11	139	..	..	..	315	3 14 4	1 3 7
	Total	424	6,354	15,538	21,892	22,049	15,283	36,573	57,225	9,299	13,477	..	342	1,16,916	16 4 2	5 4 11

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.	
			Primary Upper Stage.	Primary Lower Stage.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Day Schools.															
	Government	2	125	137	262	257	183	158	..	..	500	..	..	658	2 9 0	0 9 10
	Local Board	1,489	18,903	47,379	66,282	66,307	47,767	1,24,627	1,90,883	..	39,028	..	414	3,54,902	5 5 8	1 14 1
	Municipal	496	9,422	15,005	24,427	24,305	18,667	41,355	12,129	61,824	40,705	..	822	1,56,835	6 7 3	1 11 2
	Aided	313	2,937	10,997	13,934	13,567	10,788	10,932	4,101	7,216	26,151	..	31,863	80,263	5 14 8	0 12 11
	Unaided	37	446	985	1,431	1,420	1,171	..	..	..	7,638	..	8,484	16,122	11 5 8	..
	Police	7	73	166	239	239	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,044	31,936	74,669	106,605	106,095	78,745	1,77,072	2,07,063	69,040	1,14,022	..	41,583	6,08,780	5 11 10	1 10 8
	Native State	91	789	2,786	3,575	3,431	2,591	..	12,046	90	1,806	1,174	120	15,234	4 7 1	..
Abstract of Totals for the Central Division.	Total, Day Schools ..	2,135	32,725	77,455	110,180	109,526	81,336	1,77,072	2,19,109	69,130	1,15,828	1,174	41,703	6,24,014	5 11 3	1 9 10
	Night Schools.															
	Local Board	49	40	1,240	1,280	1,240	785	1,972	..	..	32	..	..	2,004	1 9 10	1 9 5
	Municipal	27	34	855	889	844	498	900	46	719	161	..	..	1,826	2 2 7	1 1 1
	Aided	9	128	309	437	445	234	312	..	..	232	..	927	1,471	3 4 11	0 11 3
	Total ..	85	202	2,404	2,606	2,529	1,517	3,184	46	719	425	..	927	5,301	2 1 6	1 4 2
	Native State	1	4	26	30	31	25	..	62	..	..	..	..	62	2 0 0	..
	Total, Night Schools ..	86	206	2,430	2,636	2,560	1,542	3,184	108	719	425	..	927	5,363	2 1 6	1 13 11
	Grand Total, C. D. ..	2,221	32,931	79,885	112,816	112,086	82,878	1,80,256	2,19,217	69,849	1,16,251	1,174	42,630	6,29,377	5 9 10	1 9 9
	NORTHERN DIVISION.															
	Government	1	76	72	148	141	100	487	..	..	214	..	..	701	4 15 7	3 7 1
	Local Board	173	3,577	6,764	10,341	9,535	7,258	18,999	24,435	..	5,906	..	801	50,141	5 4 2	1 15 11
	Municipal	25	1,988	2,767	4,755	4,627	3,538	6,957	3,108	6,084	5,366	..	50	21,565	4 10 7	1 8 2
	Aided	15	278	934	1,212	1,146	899	978	95	..	191	..	2,351	3,615	3 2 6	0 13 8
Ahmedabad ..	Police	2	12	33	45	45	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Night Schools.															
	Municipal Board	1	8	36	44	40	19	..	4	114	13	..	..	131	3 4 5	..
	Aided	1	11	46	57	48	31	36	..	..	..	..	..	36	0 12 0	0 12 0
	Total ..	218	5,950	10,652	16,602	15,582	11,872	27,457	27,642	6,198	11,690	..	3,202	76,189	4 14 3	1 12 2
	Local Board	204	5,777	10,529	16,306	15,159	10,822	13,000	48,169	..	8,750	..	..	69,919	4 9 10	0 13 9
	Municipal	13	1,196	1,555	2,751	2,607	1,936	3,628	1,990	3,106	2,148	..	..	10,872	4 2 9	1 6 3
	Aided	20	127	1,178	1,305	1,230	893	561	323	..	..	..	640	1,524	1 3 10	0 7 4
	Police	1	..	24	24	32	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	*Night Schools.*															
	Municipal	1	10	23	33	29	19	..	..	62	..	..	..	62	2 2 2	..
	Total ..	239	7,110	13,309	20,419	19,057	13,686	17,189	50,482	3,168	10,898	..	640	82,377	4 5 2	0 14 5
	Local Board	81	963	2,803	3,766	3,466	2,479	12,700	4,743	..	1,445	..	..	18,888	5 7 2	3 10 7
	Municipal	9	263	648	911	878	649	1,422	27	2,030	585	..	..	4,064	4 10 1	1 9 11
	Aided	3	17	69	86	81	63	..	77	..	..	..	..	77	0 15 3	..
	Police	2	68	84	152	148	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahals.	*Night Schools.*															
	Local Board	11	21	74	95	94	62	..	642	..	21	..	..	333	3 13 9	..
	Total ..	106	1,332	3,678	5,010	4,667	3,328	14,122	5,189	2,030	2,051	..	..	23,392	5 0 2	3 0 5
	Local Board	213	2,786	8,656	11,442	10,321	6,337	1,750	47,832	..	4,154	..	..	53,736	5 3 5	0 2 9
	Municipal	15	781	1,922	2,703	2,454	1,643	4,406	1,868	4,506	1,733	..	335	12,848	5 3 9	1 12 9
	Aided	4	55	239	294	253	190	112	188	..	..	..	495	795	3 2 3	0 7 1
Broach	*Night Schools.*															
	Local Board	33	224	459	683	551	296	..	570	..	..	..	..	570	1 0 7	..
	Municipal	6	26	89	115	110	58	..	12	83	6	..	..	101	0 14 8	..
	Total ..	271	3,872	11,365	15,237	13,689	8,524	6,268	50,520	4,589	5,893	..	830	68,100	4 15 7	0 7 4
	Local Board	274	4,446	10,257	14,703	13,473	9,200	19,021	45,324	..	6,300	..	..	70,645	5 3 11	1 6 8
	Municipal	23	1,234	2,329	3,563	3,374	2,488	4,638	1,922	5,408	3,317	..	225	14,910	4 6 8	1 6 6
	Aided	13	301	861	1,162	1,140	868	858	..	..	328	..	3,707	4,893	4 4 8	0 12 1
	Police	1	9	18	27	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	*Night Schools.*															
	Local Board	2	4	34	38	40	30	..	73	..	7	..	..	80	2 0 6	..
	Municipal	2	11	48	59	57	30	..	..	196	21	..	..	217	3 12 11	..
	Total ..	315	6,005	13,547	19,552	18,100	12,628	24,517	46,719	5,604	9,973	..	3,932	90,745	5 0 3	1 5 8

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.	
			Upper Primary Stage.	Lower Primary Stage.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Thána	Local Board	166	1,903	6,863	8,766	8,344	6,149	34,734	..	..	4,093	..	..	38,827	4 10 5	4 2 7
	Municipal	24	977	1,739	2,716	2,709	1,998	5,333	5,640	3,252	2,819	..	878	17,722	6 8 8	1 12 7
	Aided	36	184	967	1,151	1,150	913	253	905	..	1,530	..	932	3,620	3 2 4	0 3 6
	Police	1	..	53	53	40	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Night Schools.															
	Local Board	5	..	106	106	107	83	34	46	..	7	..	..	87	0 13 0	0 5 1
	Municipal	1	2	10	12	26	17	..	121	49	..	..	..	170	6 8 7	..
	Total	233	3,066	9,738	12,804	12,376	9,190	40,354	6,712	3,301	8,149	..	1,810	60,426	4 14 1	3 4 2
Camp Deesa	Government	1	39	41	80	99	78	299	..	..	80	..	..	379	3 13 3	3 0 2
Camp Baroda	Government	1	48	43	91	85	62	615	..	..	125	..	..	740	8 11 4	7 3 9
	Aided	1	3	37	40	39	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2	51	80	131	124	94	615	..	..	125	..	..	740	5 15 6	4 15 4
Káthiáwár	Native State	684	14,549	26,254	40,803	38,578	29,712	..	..	..	25,239	1,85,325	5,844	2,16,408	5 9 9	..
	Aided	7	60	436	496	484	351	73	..	..	..	167	305	545	1 2 0	0 2 5
	Night Schools.															
	Native State	68	..	1,293	1,293	1,205	674	..	..	..	..	1,962	94	2,056	1 11 4	..
	Total	759	14,609	27,983	42,592	40,267	30,737	73	..	..	25,239	1,87,454	6,243	2,19,009	5 7 3	..
Cutch	Native State	95	1,344	4,429	5,773	5,654	3,880	..	471	..	4,007	22,873	5,296	32,647	5 12 5	..
	Night Schools.															
	Native State	10	49	144	193	179	110	..	..	..	150	646	12	808	4 8 3	..
	Total	105	1,393	4,573	5,966	5,833	3,990	..	471	..	4,157	23,519	5,308	33,455	5 11 9	..
Rewa Kántha	Native State	85	2,001	3,890	5,891	5,237	3,889	..	..	..	2,576	27,673	..	30,249	5 12 5	..
	Police	1	..	39	39	42	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Night Schools.															
	Native State	5	11	94	105	109	61	..	..	..	19	318	..	337	3 1 6	..
	Total	91	2,012	4,023	6,035	5,388	3,960	..	..	..	2,595	27,991	..	30,586	5 10 10	..
Mahi Kántha	Native State	86	2,107	3,547	5,654	5,338	4,183	..	..	..	3,702	17,474	568	21,744	4 1 2	..
	Unaided	2	42	45	87	56	35	..	..	..	..	..	156	156	2 12 7	..
	Total	88	2,149	3,592	5,741	5,394	4,218	..	..	..	3,702	17,474	724	21,900	4 1 0	..
Pálanpur	Native State	36	782	1,479	2,261	2,099	1,504	..	..	..	906	8,789	984	10,679	5 1 5	..
Cambay	Native State	8	318	618	936	933	653	..	..	..	688	2,550	..	3,238	3 7 6	..
Surat Agency	Native States	28	441	1,215	1,656	1,602	1,045	..	..	..	532	6,181	..	6,713	4 3 1	..
Jawhár Agency	Native State	10	23	207	230	209	146	..	..	..	..	1,544	..	1,544	7 6 2	..
Baroda Agency	Aided	3	74	236	310	306	241	..	..	..	..	..	1,612	1,612	5 4 4	..
Ahmedabad	Native State	2	16	22	38	34	27	..	..	..	19	148	..	167	4 14 7	..
	Day Schools.															
Abstract of Totals for the Northern Division.	Government	3	163	156	319	325	240	1,401	..	..	419	..	..	1,820	5 9 7	4 5 0
	Local Board	1,111	19,452	45,872	65,324	60,298	42,245	1,00,204	1,70,553	..	30,648	..	801	3,02,206	5 0 2	1 10 7
	Municipal	109	6,439	10,960	17,399	16,649	12,243	26,384	13,955	24,386	14,768	..	1,488	81,981	4 14 9	1 7 7
	Native State	1,034	21,581	41,661	63,242	59,684	45,039	..	471	..	37,669	2,72,557	12,662	3,23,389	5 6 8	..
	Aided	102	1,099	4,957	6,056	5,820	4,450	2,835	1,588	..	2,049	167	10,042	16,681	2 13 9	0 7 0
	Unaided	2	42	45	87	56	35	..	..	..	..	..	156	156	2 12 7	..
	Police, Government	7	89	212	301	281	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Native State	1	..	39	39	42	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Day Schools	2,369	48,865	103,902	152,767	143,164	104,431	1,30,824	1,86,567	24,386	86,553	2,72,724	25,179	7,26,233	5 1 2	0 14 8
	Night Schools.															
	Total, Local Board	51	249	673	922	792	471	34	1,031	..	35	..	..	1,100	1 6 3	0 0 8
	Do. Municipal	11	57	206	263	262	143	..	137	504	40	..	..	681	2 9 7	..
	Do. Native State	83	60	1,531	1,591	1,493	845	..	..	..	169	2,926	106	3,201	2 2 4	..
	Do. Aided	1	11	46	57	48	31	36	..	..	..	..	..	36	0 12 0	0 12 0
	Total, Night Schools	146	377	2,456	2,833	2,595	1,490	70	1,168	504	244	2,926	106	5,018	1 14 11	0 0 5
	Grand Total, N. D.	2,515	49,242	1,06,358	1,55,600	1,45,759	1,05,921	1,30,894	1,87,735	24,890	86,797	2,75,650	25,285	7,31,251	5 0 3	0 14 4

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil.		Remarks.
			Primary Upper Stage.	Primary Lower Stage.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Day Schools.																
Belgaum	Local Board	199	3,884	9,001	12,885	13,062	10,283	18,900	26,260	...	12,187	...	460	57,807	4 6 10	1 7 3	1,026 girls.
	Municipal	19	819	1,729	2,548	2,447	1,863	4,091	446	6,333	2,479	...	4	13,353	5 7 4	1 10 9	199 do.
	Aided	78	598	1,764	2,362	2,409	1,888	496	1,143	...	3,986	...	397	6,022	2 8 0	0 3 4	32 do.
	Total	296	5,301	12,494	17,795	17,918	14,034	23,487	27,849	6,333	18,652	...	861	77,182	4 4 11	1 5 0	1,257
Bijápur	Local Board	230	2,838	7,297	10,135	9,748	7,388	18,262	24,505	...	6,877	...	324	49,968	5 2 0	1 13 11	1,115 girls.
	Municipal	13	360	729	1,089	933	737	2,189	756	2,618	1,082	...	...	6,644	2 5 6	7 1 11	55 do.
	Aided	27	132	662	794	654	585	118	209	...	769	...	453	1,549	2 8 1	0 2 10	18 do.
	Total	270	3,330	8,688	12,018	11,335	8,710	20,569	25,561	2,618	8,728	...	777	58,253	5 2 1	1 12 11	1,188
Dhárwár	Government	1	111	49	160	134	98	363	...	...	117	...	...	480	3 9 4	2 11 4	.....
	Local Board	310	6,045	12,012	18,057	17,720	13,375	23,200	42,341	...	13,013	...	202	78,756	4 12 9	1 4 11	1,759 girls.
	Municipal	37	1,438	2,592	4,030	3,803	2,931	6,513	297	9,277	3,923	...	60	20,070	5 4 5	1 11 5	236 do.
	Aided	102	595	2,264	2,859	2,588	2,014	869	1,400	...	5,385	...	1,265	8,919	3 7 1	0 5 3	75 do.
	Total	450	8,189	16,947	25,136	24,215	18,418	30,945	44,038	9,277	22,438	...	1,527	1,08,225	4 7 5	1 4 5	2,070
Kánara	Local Board	143	1,708	6,449	8,247	8,234	5,302	14,151	14,041	...	4,458	...	184	32,834	3 15 9	1 11 6	1,168 girls.
	Municipal	21	534	1,415	1,949	1,761	1,359	3,018	1,428	4,179	967	...	17	9,609	5 7 3	1 11 4	212 do.
	Aided	24	25	689	714	612	478	20	141	...	1,419	...	372	2,128	3 8 2	0 5 4	22 do.
	Total	188	2,267	8,553	10,910	10,607	7,139	17,374	15,610	4,179	6,835	...	573	44,571	4 3 2	1 10 2	1,402
Ratnágiri	Local Board	164	4,049	7,415	11,464	11,631	8,607	24,709	12,075	...	6,166	...	48	42,998	3 11 2	2 1 11	164 girls.
	Municipal	7	993	537	1,530	1,523	1,154	2,065	876	2,618	1,825	...	3	7,387	4 13 7	1 5 8	5 do.
	Aided	44	181	1,665	1,846	1,764	1,434	196	90	...	1,997	...	144	2,427	1 6 0	0 1 9	129 do.
	Total	215	5,223	9,617	14,840	14,918	11,195	26,970	13,041	2,618	9,988	...	195	52,812	3 8 7	1 12 11	298
Kolába	Local Board	124	1,682	4,590	6,272	6,264	4,542	14,536	11,858	...	3,509	...	69	29,972	4 12 7	2 5 2	442 girls.
	Municipal	13	903	773	1,676	1,640	1,245	4,063	3,751	1,763	2,163	...	20	11,760	7 2 9	2 7 8	94 do.
	Aided	12	61	272	333	346	295	130	251	...	471	...	459	1,311	3 12 8	0 6 0	13 do.
	Total	149	2,646	5,635	8,281	8,250	6,182	18,729	15,860	1,763	6,143	...	548	43,043	5 3 6	2 4 4	549
	NATIVE STATES.																
Kolhápur and Southern Maratha Agency.	Kolhápur	175	3,233	7,714	10,947	10,787	8,649	..	4,515	..	7,840	39,120	..	51,475	4 12 4	..	.....
	Sángli	67	803	2,779	3,582	3,562	2,564	..	11,911	..	1,772	3,744	525	17,902	5 0 8	..	.....
	Kurundvád	19	136	540	676	554	552	..	..	..	408	1,704	26	2,138	3 4 4	..	.....
	Mudhol	18	235	596	831	810	561	..	3,944	..	507	..	..	4,451	5 7 11	..	.....
	Miraj	41	840	1,564	2,404	2,420	1,747	..	..	..	1,288	11,496	..	12,784	5 3 6	..	.....
	Jamkhandi	40	467	1,154	1,621	1,635	1,296	..	..	..	770	6,454	..	7,224	4 0 8	..	.....
	Rámdurg	15	229	798	1,027	1,033	745	..	..	220	563	4,656	..	5,439	5 4 3	..	.....
Dhárwár Agency	Savanúr	4	101	179	280	240	171	..	..	..	115	1,168	..	1,283	5 5 6	..	.....
Kolába do.	Janjira	32	353	1,312	1,665	1,585	1,063	..	..	..	819	5,008	666	6,493	4 1 7	..	.....
Bijápur do.	Játh	20	178	553	731	706	545	..	2,294	..	281	1,170	..	3,745	5 4 10	..	.....
Sávantvádi do.	Sávantvádi	76	1,289	2,104	3,393	3,244	2,479	..	8,953	..	3,053	482	1,578	14,072	4 5 5	..	.....
British Districts	Police	5	42	375	417	442	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Kolhápur Agency	Police	1	..	45	45	44	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Abstract of Totals for the Southern Division.	Government	1	111	49	160	134	98	363	..	..	117	..	..	480	3 9 4	2 11 4	.....
	Local Board	1,176	20,296	46,794	67,090	66,659	49,497	1,13,788	1,31,080	..	46,210	..	1,287	2,92,365	4 6 2	1 11 4	.....
	Municipal	140	5,047	7,775	12,822	12,107	9,389	21,939	7,554	26,788	12,439	..	104	68,824	5 10 11	1 12 11	.....
	Aided	387	1,592	7,316	8,908	8,373	6,644	2,014	3,325	..	14,018	..	3,090	22,447	2 10 10	0 3 10	.....
	Native State	491	7,864	19,293	27,157	26,676	20,964	..	31,623	220	17,410	75,012	2,795	1,27,066	4 12 3	..	.....
	British Police	5	42	375	417	442	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Native State Police	1	..	45	45	44	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Total, Day Schools	2,200	34,952	81,647	1,16,599	1,14,436	86,287	1,38,074	1,73,582	27,008	90,200	75,012	7,276	5,11,152	4 7 5	1 3 3	.....
	Night Schools.																
Kolába	Local Board	2	..	34	34	34	20	..	65	..	..	..	..	65	1 14 7	..	.....
Bijápur	Local Board	2	..	54	54	57	30	..	96	..	..	..	..	96	1 10 11	..	.....
Dhárwár	Local Board	8	15	239	254	208	153	..	250	..	..	..	..	250	0 13 5	..	.....
Ratnágiri	Local Board	1	..	29	29	27	16	..	45	..	..	..	..	45	1 11 8	..	.....
Kánara	Local Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	.....
Native States	Kolhápur	20	183	595	778	709	515	..	..	..	29	1,824	..	1,853	3 7 9	..	.....
Do.	Miraj	3	..	58	58	60	36	..	..	..	..	71	..	71	1 2 11	..	.....
Do.	Mudhol	1	3	23	26	27	16	..	122	..	..	..	..	122	4 8 4	..	.....
Do.	Sángli	8	..	313	313	306	211	..	463	..	..	..	..	463	1 8 3	..	.....
Do.	Kurundvád	2	..	41	41	37	37	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	0 1 9	..	.....
Abstract of Totals for the Southern Division.	Local Boards	13	15	356	371	416	219	..	465	..	..	..	..	465	1 1 10	..	.....
	Native States	33	186	1,030	1,216	1,190	815	..	585	..	33	1,895	..	2,513	2 1 9	..	.....
	Total, Night Schools	46	201	1,386	1,587	1,606	1,034	..	1,050	..	33	1,895	..	2,978	1 13 8	..	.....
	Grand Total, S. D.	2,111	35,153	83,033	1,18,186	1,16,041	87,321	1,38,074	1,74,632	27,008	90,233	76,907	7,276	5,14,130	4 6 10	1 3 6	.....

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4—*concluded.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.	
			Upper Primary Stage.	Lower Primary Stage.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SIND DIVISION.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Day Schools.															
Karáchi	Local Board	45	729	904	1,633	1,413	1,254	6,200	11,062	10	...	...	9	17,281	12 3 8	4 6 2
	Municipal	14	570	1,039	1,609	1,602	1,248	4,209	816	7,572	2,081	...	5	14,683	9 2 8	2 10 0
	Aided ...	11	307	1,048	1,355	1,317	1,055	1,160	464	1,313	2,159	...	3,763	8,859	6 11 8	0 14 1
	Unaided ...	1	6	98	104	108	65	...	...	...	144	...	144	288	2 10 8	...
	Total ...	71	1,612	3,089	4,701	4,440	3,622	11,569	12,342	8,895	4,384	...	3,921	41,111	9 4 2	2 9 8
Hyderabad	Government ...	1	40	20	60	57	46	34	...	...	206	...	...	240	4 3 4	0 9 7
	Local Board ...	74	1,132	1,968	3,100	3,009	2,389	7,898	18,580	...	103	...	20	26,599	8 13 5	2 9 11
	Municipal ...	12	482	1,259	1,741	1,738	1,304	6,814	576	11,084	1,102	...	...	19,576	11 4 3	3 14 8
	Aided	38	471	1,319	1,790	2,007	1,620	1,543	1,348	1,240	2,801	...	4,227	11,159	5 9 9	0 12 4
	Total ...	125	2,125	4,566	6,691	6,811	5,359	16,287	20,504	12,324	4,212	...	4,247	57,574	8 7 3	2 9 3
Shikárpur	Local Board ...	97	1,702	2,325	4,027	3,982	3,091	4,164	34,388	...	...	...	26	38,578	9 11 8	1 0 9
	Municipal ...	16	982	1,683	2,665	2,755	2,116	7,087	775	11,449	2,170	...	3	21,484	7 12 9	2 9 3
	Aided	23	178	652	830	831	700	...	1,046	420	421	...	2,255	4,142	4 15 9	...
	Unaided	1	10	59	69	43	36	...	...	...	12	...	205	217	5 0 9	...
	Total ...	137	2,872	4,719	7,591	7,611	5,943	11,251	36,209	11,869	2,603	...	2,489	64,421	8 7 5	1 7 8
Thar and Párkar.	Local Board ...	17	421	621	1,042	1,003	832	918	4,878	...	...	...	3	5,799	5 12 6	0 14 8
	Municipal ...	2	138	216	354	327	229	674	...	1,343	...	...	...	2,017	6 2 8	2 1 0
	Total ...	19	559	837	1,396	1,330	1,061	1,592	4,878	1,343	...	...	3	7,816	5 14 0	1 3 2
Upper Sind Frontier.	Local Board ...	29	270	777	1,047	1,034	803	2,171	5,129	...	...	...	3	7,303	7 1 0	2 1 7
	Municipal ...	2	37	90	127	140	96	405	...	1,010	86	...	...	1,501	10 11 7	2 14 3
	Aided	8	6	121	127	124	103	...	71	...	...	...	102	173	1 6 4	...
	Total ...	39	313	988	1,301	1,298	1,002	2,576	5,200	1,010	86	...	105	8,977	6 14 8	1 15 9
Abstract of Totals for Sind.	Government ...	1	40	20	60	57	46	34	...	...	206	...	...	240	4 3 4	0 9 7
	Local Board ...	262	4,254	6,595	10,849	10,441	8,360	21,349	74,037	...	10	103	...	61	95,560	9 2 5	2 0 9
	Municipal ...	46	2,209	4,287	6,496	6,562	4,993	19,005	2,167	32,556	5,439	...	8	59,175	8 6 5	2 11 2
	Aided	80	962	3,140	4,102	4,270	3,487	2,703	2,929	2,875	5,381	...	10,347	54,235	5 10 7	0 10 1
	Unaided	2	16	157	173	151	101	...	...	...	156	...	349	505	3 5 6	...
	Total, Day Schools ...	391	7,481	14,199	21,680	21,490	16,987	43,175	79,133	35,441	11,285	...	10,765	1,79,899	8 5 11	2 0 2
	Night Schools.															
Karáchi	Local Board ...	2	6	22	28	28	20	...	171	...	...	...	...	171	6 1 9	...
	Municipal ...	6	58	113	171	145	71	207	70	719	...	...	...	996	6 13 11	1 6 10
Hyderabad	Local Board ...	2	12	17	29	29	17	...	426	...	...	...	...	426	14 11 0	...
	Municipal ...	4	26	122	148	141	86	52	52	64	...	...	...	168	5 4 0	1 10 9
Shikárpur	Local Board ...	4	13	52	65	65	47	...	389	...	...	...	...	389	5 15 9	...
	Municipal ...	4	17	110	127	132	75	100	...	257	...	...	...	357	2 11 3	0 12 4
Thar and Párkar	Local Board ...	1	...	12	12	12	10	...	73	...	...	...	...	73	6 1 4	...
Upper Sind Frontier.	Local Board ...	2	13	35	48	45	36	...	111	...	...	...	...	111	2 7 6	...
	Municipal ...	1	3	13	16	30	17	37	...	79	...	...	...	116	3 13 10	1 3 9
Abstract of Totals for Sind.	Local Board ...	11	44	138	182	179	129	...	1,170	...	...	...	...	1,170	6 8 7	...
	Municipal ...	15	104	358	462	448	243	396	122	1,119	...	...	...	1,637	4 13 3	1 2 8
	Total, Night Schools ...	26	148	496	644	627	372	396	1,292	1,119	...	...	...	2,807	5 6 8	0 12 3
	Grand Total, Sind ...	417	7,629	14,695	22,324	22,117	17,359	43,571	80,425	36,560	11,285	...	10,765	1,82,706	8 4 2	1 15 7
Aden	Government ...	3	24	214	238	248	211	480	...	1,631	4	...	...	2,115	8 8 5	1 15 9
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,267	124,979	284,185	409,164	396,251	2,93,689	4,93,375	6,62,009	1,59,938	3,04,570	8,53,731	85,956	20,59,579	5 3 2	1 3 11

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 5.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Vernacular) for Girls for the official year 1887-88.

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Monthly number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure.							Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.	
			Primary Upper Stage.	Primary Lower Stage.	Total.			Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7	8	9
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Central Division.															
Bombay	Municipal	4	57	212	269	278	184	3,174	...	...	262	...	...	3,436	12 5 9	11 6 8
	Municipal	7	127	449	576	560	356	6,962	...	...	782	..	...	7,744	13 13 3	12 6 11
	Aided	22	1,123	1,759	2,822	2,793	2,105	6,847	...	...	4,540	..	20,391	31,778	11 6 1	2 7 3
	Total	33	1,307	2,420	3,727	3,631	2,645	16,983	...	...	5,584	...	20,391	42,958	11 13 4	4 10 10
Poona	Government	1	27	80	107	97	71	844	...	...	...	...	...	844	8 11 3	8 11 3
	Local Board	2	...	55	55	61	30	230	...	...	...	...	...	230	3 12 4	3 12 4
	Municipal	11	48	507	555	536	302	1,334	92	3,292	...	...	68	4,786	8 14 10	2 7 10
	Aided	19	120	847	967	909	580	1,464	221	...	...	...	7,613	9,298	10 3 8	1 9 9
	Unaided	1	...	63	63	58	37	...	...	...	8	...	192	200	3 7 2	...
	Native State	2	...	57	57	48	31	...	342	...	...	...	...	342	7 2 0	...
	Total	36	195	1,609	1,804	1,709	1,051	3,872	655	3,292	8	...	7,873	15,700	9 3 0	2 4 3
Sátára	Local Board	1	...	44	44	43	29	162	...	...	...	...	...	162	3 12 3	3 12 3
	Municipal	5	55	405	460	437	228	777	213	1,265	...	...	...	2,255	5 2 7	1 12 5
	Native State	4	...	101	101	94	64	...	455	...	..	...	...	455	4 13 5	...
	Total	10	55	550	605	574	321	939	668	1,265	...	...	...	2,872	5 0 1	1 10 2
Sholápur	Local Board	2	3	67	70	69	45	411	...	...	...	...	...	411	5 15 3	...
	Municipal	5	61	282	343	343	209	576	53	1,227	...	...	...	1,856	5 6 7	1 10 10
	Native State	1	4	37	41	40	31	...	253	...	...	...	...	253	6 5 2	...
	Total	8	68	386	454	452	285	987	306	1,227	...	...	...	2,520	5 9 2	2 2 11
Ahmednagar	Local Board	14	48	546	594	390	326	3,703	...	...	..	...	...	3,703	6 4 5	6 4 5
	Municipal	7	37	411	448	412	225	787	21	1,574	...	...	45	2,427	5 7 11	1 12 8
	Aided	3	71	156	227	159	133	875	...	...	25	..	3,615	4,515	28 6 4	5 8 1
	Unaided	1	5	24	29	29	24	...	...	...	...	..	48	48	1 10 6	...
	Total	25	161	1,137	1,298	1,220	708	5,365	21	1,574	25	....	3,708	10,693	8 12 3	4 6 4
Násik	Local Board	3	6	126	132	134	93	684	...	...	...	...	12	696	5 3 1	5 1 5
	Municipal	7	37	297	334	318	162	694	45	1,264	...	...	32	2,035	6 6 5	2 2 11
	Aided	6	34	152	186	181	125	13	311	...	...	...	1,525	1,849	10 3 5	0 1 2
	Total	16	77	575	652	633	380	1,391	356	1,264	..	...	1,569	4,580	7 3 9	2 3 1
Khándesh	Local Board	5	16	204	220	200	117	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	1,131	5 10 6	5 10 6
	Municipal	11	28	415	443	445	225	1,458	576	1,578	...	...	...	3,612	8 1 10	3 4 5
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16	44	619	663	645	342	2,589	576	1,578	..	...	...	4,743	7 5 8	4 0 3
Abstract of Totals for the Central Division.	Government	1	27	80	107	97	71	844	...	...	...	...	...	844	8 11 3	8 11 3
	Local Board	27	73	1,042	1,115	1,097	640	6,321	...	...	...	...	12	6,333	5 12 4	5 12 2
	Municipal	57	450	2,978	3,428	3,359	1,891	15,762	1,000	10,200	1,044	...	145	28,151	8 6 1	4 11 1
	Aided	50	1,348	2,914	4,262	4,042	2,943	9,199	532	...	4,565	...	33,144	47,440	11 11 9	2 4 5
	Unaided	2	5	87	92	87	61	...	...	...	8	...	240	248	2 13 7	...
	Native State	7	4	195	199	182	126	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	1,050	5 12 4	...
	Grand Total, C. D.	144	1,907	7,296	9,203	8,864	5,732	32,126	2,582	10,200	5,617	...	33,541	84,066	9 7 9	3 10 0
	Northern Division.															
Ahmedabad	Government	1	33	90	123	115	86	861	...	...	...	...	...	861	7 7 9	7 7 9
	Local Board	20	115	836	951	884	472	...	4,011	...	...	...	...	4,011	4 12 3	...
	Municipal	6	94	584	678	590	339	1,083	..	1,934	...	...	...	3,017	5 1 10	1 13 4
	Aided	7	197	737	934	913	581	1,476	..	...	...	...	4,135	5,611	6 2 4	1 9 10
	Total	34	439	2,247	2,686	2,502	1,478	3,420	4,011	1,934	...	....	4,135	13,500	5 6 4	1 5 10
Kaira	Local Board	11	104	560	664	658	375	...	3,275	...	...	...	...	3,275	4 15 8	...
	Municipal	6	114	567	681	634	365	895	...	2,087	...	...	...	2,982	4 11 3	1 6 7
	Aided	3	32	70	102	109	77	419	...	...	...	...	1,539	1,958	17 15 5	3 13 6
	Total	20	250	1,197	1,447	1,401	817	1,314	3,275	2,087	...	...	1,539	8,215	5 13 10	0 15 6
Panch Mahals	Local Board	4	9	157	166	164	106	...	951	...	...	...	...	951	5 12 9	...
	Municipal	2	41	180	221	220	134	292	...	581	...	...	...	873	3 15 6	1 5 3
	Total	6	50	337	387	384	240	292	951	581	..	..	...	1,824	4 12 0	0 12 2

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 5—*continued.*

District or State	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March: Primary, Upper Stage	Primary, Lower Stage	Total	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure: Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds	Fees	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of Education each Pupil: Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7	8	9
	NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued*							Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
Broach	Local Board	5	27	202	229	205	192		1,505					1,505	7 5 6	
	Municipal	5	96	444	540	516	292	987	..	1,801	..	..	85	2,923	5 11 1	1 14 8
	Aided .. .	1	26	42	68	74	49	160	..	.	.	..	510	670	9 0 10	2 2 7
	Total	11	149	688	837	794	443	1,147	1,505	1,861			595	5,108	6 6 11	1 . 1
Surat	Local Board . . .	7	74	375	449	415	245	.	2,587	.	..	.	.	2,587	6 3 9	
	Municipal ..	2	25	121	146	142	88	280	..	458	..	..	.	688	5 3 5	1 11 10
	Aided .. .	15	864	788	1,1 2	1,164	735	2 082		480	95	.	8,264	10,921	9 6 2	1 12 7
	Total	24	463	1,284	1,747	1,711	1,068	2,312	2,587	938	95		8,264	14,196	8 4 9	1 4 7
Thána	Local Board ..	3		125	125	103	56		393					393	3 13 0	..
	Municipal .	7	86	467	553	518	332	974	.	2,028	150	.	55	3,207	6 3 1	1 11 1
	Total	10	86	592	678	621	388	974	393	2 028	150		55	3,600	5 12 9	1 9 1
Camp Baroda	Government . ..	1	13	19	32	27	22	274		..	..		.	284	8 10 8	8 10 .
Baroda Agency	Aided . ..	1	49	82	131	124	93			.	.		511	511	4 11 11	.
Káthiáwár	Native State . .	67	514	3,817	4,331	4,023	2,413	..		..	.	18,559	3,077	21,636	5 0 1	..
Cutch	Native State	14	149	703	852	812	452	.	275		.	4,153	1,568	5,996	7 6 2	..
Rewa Kántha	Native State	8	64	359	423	382	246		.	..	.	2,089		2,089	5 7 0	..
Mahi Kántha	Native State .. .	9	28	320	348	323	210			.		1,342	119	1,461	4 8 4	
Pálanpur	Native State ..	2	17	112	129	116	57	..		..	..	1,284	37	1,271	11 0 10	..
Surat Agency	Native State .. .	3	30	105	135	114	85			.	.	910	..	910	6 12 8	..
Cambay	Native State	1	13	153	166	162	72	.		..	..	415		415	2 9 0	.
Abstract of Totals for the Northern Division	Government	2	16	100	155	149	108	1,095	.	..	..	..		1 095	7 11 5	7 11 .
	Local Board . . .	50	329	2,255	2,584	2 429	1,356		12,722			.	.	12,722	5 2 10	
	Municipal .. .	28	454	2,308	2,810	2,009	1,550	4,461	.	8,049	150	..	140	13,700	5 4 0	1 11 4
	Aided .	27	668	1,710	2,337	2,284	1,533	4,137		480	95		14 969	19,871	8 4 0	1 11 9
	Native State . ..	104	815	5,569	6,384	5,951	3,535		275	.	.	28,702	4,801	33,778	5 10 10	.
	Total, Northern Division	211	2,314	12,015	14,329	13,515	8,084	9,693	12,997	9,429	245	28,702	19,900	80,966	5 15 10	0 11 6
	SOUTHERN DIVISION															
Dhurwár ..	Local Board .	24	40	1,008	1,048	1,093	644	.	4,739	..	..	.	.	4,739	4 9 5	.
	Municipal .. .	12	141	839	980	921	567	1,065	101	3,170	..	.	15	4,951	5 [illegible] 0	1 12 1
	Aided ..	1	26	27	53	50	43	198	.		5		813	1,015	20 [illegible] 3	3 15 4
	Total	37	207	1,874	2,081	2,004	1,254	1,263	4,840	3,170	5	.	827	10,705	5 5 6	0 14 10
Belgaum	Local Board .. .	6	44	264	308	312	203		1,866	..		..	..	1,866	5 15 8	
	Municipal	3	23	120	143	201	118	264	18	535	..		.	817	4 1 0	1 5 .
	Aided .	3	21	145	166	152	124	198		300	13	..	445	956	6 4 8	1 4 1
	Total	12	88	529	617	665	447	462	1,884	835	13		445	3,639	5 7 7	0 11 1
Bijapur ..	Local Board	6	21	207	228	214	140		1,372	.		..	..	1,372	6 6 7	..
	Municipal ..	3	6	119	125	120	75	246	84	464		..		794	6 9 10	2 0 10
	Total	9	27	326	353	334	215	246	1 456	464			.	2,166	6 7 9	0 11 1
Kánara ..	Local Board	4	13	174	187	197	116	.	879				..	879	4 7 5	
	Municipal .	4	40	284	324	290	189	673	148	1,226		.	11	2,058	6 14 1	2 4
	Total .	8	53	458	511	488	305	673	1 027	1 226	.	.	11	2,937	5 14 9	1 5 7
Ratnágiri	Local Board .	2	21	105	126	118	83	.	762		..		.	762	6 7 4	..
	Municipal	2	25	144	169	164	99	332	52	708	.		1	1 093	6 10 7	2 0 4
	Aided	2	15	29	44	42	31	141		.			481	622	14 12 11	3 6 10
	Total	6	61	278	339	324	213	473	814	708			482	2,477	7 10 1	1 4
Kolába	Local Board ..		..					.	.			..	..			
	Municipal ..	4	49	171	220	232	86	845	347	669				1,861	8 0 4	8 10 3
	Aided								..		.	.				
	Total ..	4	49	171	220	232	86	845	347	669				1,861	8 0 4	8 10 3
Kolhápur and Southern Maratha Agency	Kolhapur.. .	10	188	607	795	708	538		238			7,813	..	8,051	10 1 5	
	Miraj	6	71	314	385	346	248			..		2,159	..	2,159	6 3 10	.
	Sángli	4	18	220	238	189	108					1,888	..	1,88	10 0 8	
	Mudhol . ..	2	2	69	71	65	37	.	443	.	..		..	443	6 13 1	
	Kur indwad	2		34	34	18	24		..			127	3	1 0	3 15 0	.
	Jamkhandi .. .	2	6	70	76	65	43				.	637	..	637	2 12 10	
	Ramdurg	1	8	84	92	92	51			..		1,140	.	1,140	12 6 3	

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 5—*concluded.*

District or State	Name or Class of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March: Primary Upper Stage	Primary Lower Stage	Total	Average Monthly Number	Average Daily Attendance	Expenditure: Provincial Revenues	Local Cess	Municipal Funds	Fees	Revenues of Native States	All other Sources	Total	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil: Total Cost	Cost to Government
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7	8	9
	Southern Division—*continued*							Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bijápur Agency	Játh	1	..	30	30	28	15	..	.	.	..	145	..	145	5 2 10	..
Dhárwár Agency	Savanúr	1	6	34	40	41	31	.	.	..	..	258	.	258	6 4 8	..
Sávantvádi Agency.	Sávantvádi	3	32	121	153	149	108	..	1,359		..	273	.	1 632	10 15 3	.
Kolába Agency	Janjira	6	19	217	236	212	152	..	..		..	960		960	4 7 8	
Abstract of Totals for the Southern Division	Local Boards	42	139	1,758	1,897	1,874	1,188	.	9,618		..	..	.	9,618	5 2 1	..
	Municipal	23	284	1,677	1,961	1,987	1,134	4,025	750	6,772	.	..	27	11,574	5 15 7	2 1 3
	Aided	0	62	201	263	244	198	537		300	18	.	1,738	2,593	10 10 0	2 3 3
	Native States	44	299	1 890	2,189	2,017	1,345		2,040	.	..	15,390	3	17,433	8 10 3	..
	Grand Total, S D .	120	784	5,526	6,310	6,072	3,865	4,562	12,408	7,072	18	15,390	1,768	41,218	6 12 7	0 5 5
	Sind															
Karáchi .	Municipal	6	64	350	414	434	305	1 074	200	5,019	..	..	.	6,293	14 8 0	2 7 7
	Aided	2	5	78	83	79	55	171	.		.		789	960	12 2 5	2 2 8
	Total ..	8	69	428	497	513	360	1,245	200	5,019	..	..	789	7,253	14 2 3	2 6 10
Hyderabad	Municipal	6	60	328	388	396	271	50	59	72	..	..		180	7 14 8	2 7 4
	Aided	8	33	341	374	395	281	582	134	245	.	..	3,120	4,081	10 5 4	1 7 7
	Total	14	93	669	762	791	552	641	193	317	..	..	3,120	4,271	15 11 3	2 5 8
Shikárpur .	Municipal	6	48	275	323	306	218	1,087	..	1,764	..	.	..	2,851	9 5 1	3 8 10
Upper Sind Frontier	Municipal	1	4	34	38	40	32	152	..	438	..	.	..	590	14 12 0	3 12 10
Abstract of Totals for Sind	Municipal	19	176	987	1,163	1,176	826	2,372	259	7,293	..	..		9,924	12 5 6	2 15 2
	Aided	10	38	419	457	474	336	753	134	245		.	3,909	5,041	10 10 2	1 9 6
	Total, Sind ..	29	214	1,406	1,620	1,650	1,162	3,125	393	7,538	..	..	3,909	14,965	13 3 3	2 12 3
	Grand Total .	504	5,219	26,243	31,462	30,101	18,843	49,506	28,390	34 239	5,380	44,092	59,118	2,21,215	7 5 7	1 10 3

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 6.

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical Training for the official year 1887-88.

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average Monthly Number	Average Daily Attendance	Expenditure: Provincial Revenues	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil: Total Cost.	Cost to Government
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	A.—Medical Schools					Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p
	Government													
Poona	Medical School	1	88	97	81	8 842		..	276	..	120	9,238	249 10 10	238 15 4
Ahmedabad	Do	1	45	43	40	9 875	..		201			9 6	4 1 6	218 0 6
Hyderabad	Do	1	26	25	22	3,951	800	..	30	..		4,781	191 3 10	168 0 0
	Total, Medical	3	109	105	93	22,168	800	..	507		120	23,056	225 4 8	211 12 0
	B.—Engineering School.													
	Government													
Hyderabad	Engineering Class	1	6	9	8	1,710			43			1 75	195 12 7	191 0 0
	C.—Agricultural Classes													
	Government.													
Poona	College of Science	1	24	22	21	11,410		..		..	600	12 040	547 4 4	520 0 6
Ahmednagar	High School	1	(93)	(28)	(24)	626		..	44	..	290	1 486	68 1 2	22 5 9
Násik	Do	1	(47)	(11)	(10)	844				..	75	071	88 4 4	76 11 8
Khándesh	Do	1	(40)	(50)	(34)	406	..	200		..	115	1,0	21 1 0	8 1 7
Kaira	Do Nadiád	1	(142)	(94)	(67)	727			3			730	7 12 3	7 11 9
Surat	Do	1	(81)	(31)	(25)	723	..					728	21 5 2	23 5 2
Belgaum	Do	1	8 (48)	8 (44)	7 (36)	794		240			385	1,319	25 5 10	18 4 3
	Local Board													
Sholápur	High School	1	(24)	(26)	(15)	500	..		..	..	886	1 386	53 4 11	19
Hyderabad	Agricultural Class	1	10	11	10		750		..			750	68 2 11	
	Native States													
Káthiáwár	High School, Bhávnagar	1	(49)	(38)	(37)		..	..	..		380	380	5 11 0	
Kolhápur	Do Kolhápur	1	(38)	(40)	(34)		..	..	..	210		210	5 4 0	
	Total, Agricultural	11	42 (458)	41 (382)	38 (280)	16,036	750	440	47	210	2,52'	20,027	47 5 6	37 15 5
	D.—Forest Class.													
	Government													
Poona	College of Science	1	4	6	5	2,473		..			..	2,473	412 2 8	412 2 8
	E.—School of Art													
	Government													
Bombay	Sir J J School of Art	1	256	278	202	18,240		..	8,090		1,748	27,078	97 6 8	65 9 9
	F.—Drawing Classes													
	Government													
Central Division	Bombay	6	(431)	(430)	(378)	391	..		1,410		..	1 801	4 1 8	0 14 3
	Mofussil	7	(495)	(515)	(410)	2,773	..		718		..	3 491	6 12 6	5 6 2
Northern Division	Do	5	14 (106)	8 (141)	6 (103)	2,005			330	..	..	2,9 5	19 11 2	17 7 6
Southern Division	Do	4	4 (212)	4 (216)	3 (196)	2,128	..	..	272	..	..	2,400	10 14 7	9 10 9
Sind	Do	6	67 (171)	65 (133)	54 (90)	900		..	274		..	1,174	5 14 10	4 8 8
	Aided													
Central Division	Bombay	4	(118)	(117)	(87)				105	..	674	739	6 5 1	
	Mofussil	4	(488)	(405)	(394)	149				..	1,255	1,404	3 0 4	0 5
Southern Division	Do	1	(152)	(14)	(116)				..		189	189	1 5 7	
Sind	Do	2 (1)	(221)	(108)	(123)	..		..	395	..	205	600	3 9 0	
	Local Board													
Ratnágiri	Drawing Class	1	(72)	(59)	(53)						120	120	3 0 10	..
	Municipal													
Karáchi	Drawing Class	1	49	49	19			47	..	..		47	0 15 4	
	Native States													
Kolhápur, Mi raj and Sá vantvádi	Drawing Classes	3	(157)	(300)	(229)			..	7	1,354	..	1,361	4 8 7	
	Unaided													
Hyderabad	Drawing Class, Bhiria	1	(57)	(37)	(30)			..		..	..	..	..	
	Total Drawing Classes	45 (1)	134 (2,740)	126 (2,730)	82 (2,210)	8,946		47	3,511	1,354	2,403	16,261	5 11 1	3 2 1

N B.—The figures in brackets are for pupils who have been entered in the preceding forms

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 6—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	G.—Industrial Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Government.													
Poona	College of Science Workshop.	1	95	98	78	2,971	..	..	..	..	5,301	8,272	84 6 6	30 5 1
	Local Board.													
Ratnágiri ..	School of Industry	1	201	169	149	13,000	96	..	..	..	20,042	33,138	196 1 4	76 14 9
	Municipal Board.													
Thar and Párkar	Industrial School, Umarkot..	1	2 (55)	2 (54)	2 (49)	..	..	..	..	..	167	167	2 15 9	..
	Native States.													
Bhuj ..	Industrial School	1	99	88	68	..	..	..	..	5,013	..	5,013	56 15 5	..
Ratnágiri .	Sávantvádi do.	1	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	417	..	417	139 0 0	..
	Aided.													
Bombay .. .	David Sassoon's Institution.	1	242	232	232	3,600	..	..	999	..	17,430	22,029	94 15 3	15 8 3
Do. ..	Apprentices' Home, Byculla..	1	23	18	18	1,385	..	..	1,475	..	871	3,681	204 8 0	74 2 9
Do. ..	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.. ..	..	..	..	..	24,460	..	..	..	..	..	24,460	..	..
Poona ..	Free Church Mission Industrial School, Civil Lines ..	1	16	22	18	..	..	..	833	..	214	1,047	47 9 5	..
Do .	Panch Howd Mission Industrial School	1	9	Not given		..	..	..	240	..	448	688	..	..
Do. ..	Industrial School, Sirúr ..	1	41	41	38	..	..	..	..	..	5,278	5,278	128 11 8	..
Do. ..	Kirkee Factory	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Sholápur ..	Robertson School, Pandharpur	1	59	58	52	50	1,000	1,725	..	..	..	2,775	47 13 6	0 13 10
Surat .. .	Fardunji Sorábji Párekh ..	1	55	52	36	2,000	..	..	9	..	3,822	5,831	102 8 4	38 7 5
Karáchi .. .	Madrasa Industrial Classes ..	1	(79) 2	(75) 2	(33) 2	..	..	..	..	..	2,524	2,524	37 10 6	..
Hyderabad ..	Kandiáro do. School ..	1	(123)	(117)	(88)	..	1,000	228	..	..	833	2,061	8 2 10	..
	Unaided.													
Bombay	Education Society's School ..	1	17	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	1,167	1,167	58 5 7	..
Poona ..	Poona Native Institution .	1	(35)	(25)	(23)	..	..	..	20	..	199	225	9 0 0	..
Hyderabad .	Industrial School, Naushahro.	1	(164)	(141)	(117)	..	..	..	..	..	400	400	2 13 6	..
Do. ..	Do. Moro	1	(111)	(70)	(64)	..	..	..	..	..	451	451	6 7 1	..
	Total Industrial Schools ..	18	856 (567)	805 (480)	705 (374)	47,421	2,096	1,953	3,582	5,430	58,947	119,429	92 15 1	36 14 5
	H.—Normal Schools (Men).													
	Government.													
Poona	Training College	1	185	191	152	16,148	7,342	..	..	..	..	23,490	122 15 9	84 3 9
Ahmedabad ..	Do.	1	143	132	122	8,435	4,758	..	17	..	..	13,210	100 1 3	63 14 5
Dhárwár ..	Do.	1	108	110	102	10,498	6,884	..	..	..	..	17,386	158 0 10	95 7 0
Hyderabad ..	Do.	1	55	38	36	3,634	2,656	..	..	..	3	6,293	165 9 8	95 10 1
	Native States.													
Káthiáwár .	Normal School, Rájkot ..	1	71	75	60	..	..	..	7	9,455	..	9,462	126 2 7	..
Kolhápur ..	Do. Kolhápur ..	1	13	13	11	..	..	..	..	2,249	..	2,249	173 0 0	..
	Aided.													
Ahmednagar ..	Normal School, Ahmednagar.	1	64	61	59	2,000	..	..	..	..	5,696	7,696	126 2 7	35 12 7
	Total for Masters ..	7	629	620	542	40,715	21,644	..	24	11,704	5,699	79,786	128 11 0	65 10 9
	I.—Normal Schools (Women.)													
	Government.													
Poona	Training College	1	40	38	31	11,832	2,173	..	..	..	51	13,550	356 11 9	298 3 4
Ahmedabad ..	Do.	1	52	43	37	9,802	1,127	..	..	..	..	10,929	254 2 7	227 15 3
	Native States.													
Káthiáwár ..	Barton Training College, Rájkot	1	24	20	17	..	..	..	..	5,397	603	6,000	300 0 0	..
Kolhápur ..	Training College	1	10	6	5	..	..	..	..	993	..	993	165 8 0	..
	Total for Mistresses ..	4	126	107	90	21,134	3,300	..	..	6,390	654	31,478	294 3 0	197 8 3
	J.—Special Schools.													
	Government.													
Bombay	Veterinary College	1	80	82	70	20,495	..	2,500	1,805	..	..	24,800	302 7 0	249 15 0
Poona .	Do. Lectures	..	..	..	..	2,051	..	..	..	..	..	2,051	..	..
	Total Special Schools ..	1	80	82	76	22,546	.	2,500	1,805	..	..	26,851	327 7 3	274 15 3
	Grand Total .	92 (1)	2,342 (3,765)	2,179 (3,592)	1,841 (2,864)	201,421	28,390	4,940	12,069	25,088	76,092	348,300	60 7 1	34 14 5

APPENDIX B.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Tabular Statement of Lectures delivered from November 1886 to September 1887.

WINTER SESSION.

Names.	Designation.	Lectures due.	Lectures delivered.					Total.	Remarks.
			November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March and April 1887.		
Dr. H. V. Carter	Professor of Medicine	70	18	13	15	14	17	77	
Dr. I. B. Lyon (on leave)	Professor of Chemistry	70	16	13	16	14	17	76	
Dr. A. Milne (acting)									
Dr. W. Gray	Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	70	19	17	18	16	19	89	
Dr. G. A. Maconachie (on leave) ...	Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	25	9	7	7	6	2	31	
Dr. H. W. B. Boyd (acting)	Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.	30	4	3	3	4	16	30	
Dr. J. Arnott (transferred to G. T. Hospital)	Professor of Midwifery	60	11	9	12	10	10	52	Completed in the Summer Session.
Dr. D. N. Párakh (acting)									
Dr. G. Waters	Professor of Physiology...	70	16	14	17	13	14	74	
Dr. W. K. Hatch (on leave)	Professor of Anatomy	70	17	12	16	12	20	77	
Dr. K. R. Kirtikar (acting)									
Dr. A. M. Kunte	Demonstrator of Anatomy	Not fixed.	18	17	18	17	16	86	

SUMMER SESSION.

Names.	Designation.	Lectures due.	Lectures delivered.			Total.	Remarks.
			June 1887.	July 1887.	August and September 1887.		
Dr. H. V. Carter	Professor of Clinical Medicine ...	1 weekly.	2	5	4	11	
	Do. of Hygiene...	20	7	12	7	26	
Dr. I. B. Lyon	Do. of Practical Chemistry ...	3 months.	9	16	17	42	
	Do. of Medical Jurisprudence...	50	9	22	25	56	
Dr. W. Gray	Do. of Operative Surgery ...	25	1	5	19	25	
Dr. J. Arnott	Do. of Midwifery	60	7	11	10	28	Remained from Winter Session.
Dr. G. Waters (on leave)							
Dr. H. W. B. Boyd (acting)	Do. of Physiology	3 months.	2	5	4	11	
Dr. R. Manser	Do. of Pathology	30	7	12	12	31	
Dr. D. Macdonald	Do. of Botany	30	8	21	21	50	
	Do. of Practical Histology and Physiology.	2 weekly.	4	6	7	17	
Dr. W. H. Burke							
Dr. K. R. Kirtikar	Do. of Materia Medica... ...	60	13	26	24	63	

H. V. CARTER, M.D.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Educational Fund and of the District Local Boards.

	Collectorates.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1887	Receipts. Provincial Grant.	Cess.	Fees.	Municipal Grant.	Miscellaneous	Total, including opening Balance.	Expenditure. Expenditure on District Board and Government Institutions	Expenditure on Aided Institutions.	Town Share of Cess made over to Municipalities in separate charge of schools.	Extra Grant to Municipalities in separate charge of Schools.	Total.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1888.	Number of Schools on the Local Board Budget on 31st March 1888.	Number of Pupils in Local Board Schools on 31st March 1888.	Increase of Local Board Schools during the year.	Increase of Pupils in Local Board Schools during the year	Number of Aided Schools on 31st March 1888.	Number of Pupils in Aided Schools on 31st March 1888.	Increase of Aided Schools during the year.	Increase of Pupils in Aided Schools during the year.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
	Bombay	5,885	16,0 0	..	22,197	36,374	1	80,457	67,927	...	...	...	67,927	12,530	62	6,457	—1	141	...	...	...	...
Central Division.	Poona	18,100	23,137	30,9 1	6,156	...	506	78,830	60,636	1,165	..	1,050	62,851	15,979	254	10,533	2	88	40	1,058	17	458
	Sátára	37,550	23,844	42,972	7,801	...	1,506	1,13,673	72,878	554	...	2,721	76,153	37,520	238	12,994	15	653	13	321	—1	—81
	Sholápur	36,491	16,085	25 076	4,706	...	2,780	85,203	52,794	1,0 5	..	370	54,219	30,984	200	7,918	2	—157	2	71	1	21
	Nagar	33,449	23,980	39,984	7,064	.	1,,65	1,05,842	71 742	1,581	...	2,142	75,465	30,377	268	10,842	10	—362	84	1,547	84	1,547
	Násik	31,156	22,500	35,423	5,642	.	890	95,616	61 291	1,076	...	3,6 3	65,,90	29,696	242	10,489	·3	201	18	692	18	692
	Khándesh	30,795	26,001	70,793	8,421	1,300	2,585	1,39,845	92,281	161	867	6,978	1,00,287	29,558	372	16,080	...	—408	5	157	5	157
	Total ..	1,87,541	1,35,547	2,45,154	39,880	1,300	9,587	6,1 ,009	4,11,622	5,592	867	16,884	4,34,965	1,84,044	1,574	68,836	32	19	162	3,846	124	2,794
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	47,091	19,492	39,341	5 906	...	1,289	1,13,126	67,604	95	201	2,911	70,861	42,265	193	11,292	8	432	2	67	2	33
	Kaira .. .	27,919	13,000	54,405	8,750	...	3,782	1,07,856	78,620	323	237	1,093	80,293	26,863	215	16,970	—2	33	8	373	3	102
	Panch Mahális	7,947	12,700	9,523	1,466	.	384	32,020	20,708	77	37	.	20,812	11,208	98	4,027	4	132	3	88	1	32
	Broach	30,890	1,750	72,814	4,154	...	152	1,09,760	64,301	188	680	1,200	66,369	43 391	251	12,354	8	321	1	36	..	—38
	Surat	18,166	19 071	54,568	6,307	...	1,040	99,861	80,337	...	446	876	81,659	18,002	283	15,190	2	719	..	.	..	—32
	Thána	27,757	34,768	25,886	5,496	...	280	94,187	52,610	905	2,014	3,174	59,03	35,,84	180	9,123	9	448	27	750	...	—36
	Total	1,59,770	1,00,788	2,56,537	32,079	...	7,436	5,56,610	3,63,990	1,589	4,905	9,214	3,79,697	1,76,913	1,218	68,956	29	2,080	42	1,312	6	16
Southern Division.	Belgaum	10,906	19,498	54,240	12,492	...	4,967	1,02,103	66,428	1,143	14	501	68 086	34,017	208	13,254	—4	—1,624	68	1,732	68	1,782
	Dhárwár	16,407	25,777	79 428	13,703	...	4,893	1,40,205	96,604	1,400	125	334	98,463	41,745	347	19,498	—9	—906	74	1 629	74	1,629
	Bijápur .. .	16 787	18 263	49,330	7,09	...	498	91,973	55,395	300	..	340	56 534	35,439	239	10,442	—16	—492	22	494	22	494
	Kánara	3,340	14, 02	19,749	4,906	.	1,076	4 ,6 3	35,902	141	512	1,2 1	37,816	5,847	150	8,4 7	—4	—1,018	19	496	19	496
	Rátnagiri	25,502	37,954	20,,67	6,165	...	18,277	1,08 ,67	82,060	90	.	928	83,078	25,789	179	11,829	2	—546	27	1,006	27	1,006
	Kolába	14,656	14,566	20,627	3,987	...	425	54,260	35,755	251	336	3,712	40,104	14,156	128	6,350	—1	—254	7	200	7	200
	Total	87,598	1,30,360	2,44,341	48,4 9	...	30,136	5,41,074	3,72,144	3,325	1,037	7,576	3,84,081	1,56,993	1,241	69,851	—32	—4,840	217	5,607	217	5,607
Sind.	Karáchi	21,348	6 200	18,405	..	10	9	46,062	20,667	4,464	...	1,678	26,809	19,253	47	1,461	1	8	6	156	...	—9
	Hyder bád ...	12,771	7,896	36,,01	343	...	20	57,,34	31,819	2,481	...	687	34,987	22,547	78	3,165	.	167	40	1,357	14	299
	Thar and Párkar	4 34	918	9 97	...	...	3	14,,51	7,211	800	...	.	8,011	6,543	18	1,0 4	6	107	...	..	.	...
	Shikárpur	21,574	4,164	46,5 3	..	...	26	72,,87	44,073	9,046	...	1,000	54,119	18,198	101	4,092	8	—23	17	526	2	81
	Upper Sind Frontier	30 896	2,171	11,600	..	...	2 3	44,670	16 523	1, 71	...	...	18,094	26,57	31	1,065	15	502	8	127	6	94
	Total	91,125	21,349	1,22,249	343	10	61	2,35,137	1,20,293	18,362		3,365	1,42,020	93,117	275	11,067	30	761	71	2,166	23	472
	Grand Total	5,31,919	4,04,244	8,68,281	1,42,978	37,684	47,221	20,32,287	13,35,976	28,867	6,809	37,039	14,08,689	6,23,597	4,270	2,25,167	58	—1,837	492	12,931	363	3,389

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing Schools transferred to the Municipal Boards.

Towns.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON THE CONTRACT GRANT, *i.e.*, ON THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL COST														Expenditure on Schools.
	Number of Schools and Pupils.						Receipts.								
	Primary Schools.		Secondary Schools.		Total.		Fees.	Municipal Cess.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.	Extra Grant of Cess from District Boards.	Fixed Provincial Grants.	Total.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.									
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2		3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3		4
Central Division.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Poona.															
Bárámati	3	176	1	37	4	213	229	1	176	883	..	481	1,770		1,770
Poona	15	1,857	..	..	15	1,857	4,092	136	356	4,295	..	3,611	12,480		12,480
Indápur	1	121	..	..	1	121	225	2	..	461	..	267	955		955
Junnar	3	369	1	30	4	399	536	..	..	447	400	548	1,931		1,931
Khed	1	152	..	..	1	152	148	..	..	120	200	246	708		708
A'landi	2	82	..	..	2	82	52	..	..	217	..	147	416		416
Talegaon Dábháda	2	192	..	..	2	192	121	10	34	495	100	374	1,134		1,134
Lanoli	2	152	..	..	2	152	175	..	..	188	..	97	455		455
Saswad	2	245	1	23	3	268	235	1	..	677	350	516	1,779		1,779
Jejuri	1	183	1	10	2	193	161	..	30	634	..	278	1,103		1,103
Ghodnadi	2	160	..	..	2	160	158	17	60	717	..	340	1,292		1,292
Poona Cantonment	3	218	..	..	3	218	478	..	..	1,117	..	800	2,395		2,395
Total	37	3,907	4	100	41	4,007	6,605	167	656	10,236	1,050	7,704	26,418		26,418
Sátára															
Marad	5	500	1	31	6	531	610	..	..	976	376	087	2,049		2,949
Rahimatpur	2	163	..	..	2	163	109	..	2	459	92	236	898		898
Máyni	1	74	..	..	1	74	61	15	..	170	28	146	420		420
Malcolmpeth	1	121	..	..	1	121	120	188		34	33	126	446		446
Pusesávli	1	72	..	..	1	72	82	..	.	208	28	136	464		464
Vita	1	107	..	..	1	107	121	12	5	117	260	206	781		781
Mhasvad	1	158	..	.	1	158	205	234	1	106	44	195	785		785
Shingnápur	1	55	..	..	1	55	21	8	..	13	91	00	218		218
Sátára	10	1,608	..	..	10	1,608	2,282	98	21	877	742	1,949	5,969		5,969
Tásgaon	4	434	1	21	5	455	383	..	..	1,044	199	686	2,312		2,312
Wái	6	454	1	49	7	503	526	123	1	464	691	900	2,705		2,705
Ashta	3	317	..	..	3	317	211	..	..	724	59	581	1,575		1,575
Islámpur	2	260	..	..	2	260	313	13	..	392	68	382	1,168		1,168
Total ..	38	4,823	3	101	41	4,424	5,044	691	30	5,584	2,721	6,580	20,690		20,690
Sholápur.															
Bársi	4	334	..	..	4	334	383	314	..	784	150	703	2,334		2,334
Karmála	4	265	1	41	5	306	353	17	..	806	175	563	1,914		1,914
Pandharpur	5	432	..	..	5	432	456	100	..	1,840		1,084	3,540		3,540
Sángola	1	106	..	..	1	106	89	82	..	287	45	252	755		755
Sholápur	9	1,084	..	..	9	1,084	1,250	210	..	3,107	..	1,863	6,430		6,430
Total .	21	2,221	1	41	22	2,262	2,531	783	..	6,824	370	4,465	14,973		14,973
Ahmednagar															
Ahmednagar	9	1,330	..	..	9	1,330	1,278		71	3,707	..	2,174	7,230		7,230
Sangamner	4	392	1	46	5	438	502	4	1	771	460	801	2,539		2,539
Bhingar	2	214	..	..	2	214	208	..	..	419	100	329	1,051		1,051
Vambori	2	147	..	..	2	147	71	8	.	250	231	298	858		858
Total ..	17	2,083	1	46	18	2,129	2,054	12	72	5,147	791	3,602	11,678		11,678
Násik															
Násik	9	1,302	.	.	9	1,302	1,391	..	170	4,483	..	2,221	8,265		8,265
Málegaon	6	557	1	43	7	600	756	..	..	1,390	395	1,111	3,652		3,652
Yeola	6	615	1	54	7	669	973	..	..	1,767	187	1,400	4,277		4,277
Sinnar	4	278	1	38	5	316	421	..	..	609	442	636	1,988		1,988
Igatpuri	3	206	1	10	4	216	293	..	..	649	73	529	1,544		1,544
Trimbak	2	168	.	..	2	168	105	..	..	284	238	360	1,053		1,053
Total .	30	3,126	4	145	34	3,271	3,999	..	170	9,082	1,265	6,268	20,779		20,779
Khándesh															
Amalner	2	253	1	25	3	278	304	..	2	450	520	040	1,916		1,916
Parola	4	416	1	30	5	446	456	12	..	1,228	461	878	3,012		3 032
Varangaon	2	180	1	26	3	206	282	..	..	241	251	407	1,181		1,181
Bhusával	3	294	1	51	4	345	727	143	280	880		1,044	3,054		3,054
Chopda	4	349	1	11	5	360	270	..		995	707	734	2,706		2,706
Dhulia	6	711	..	..	6	711	667	..	..	2,209	..	1,349	4,225		4,225
Sonytr	2	155	.	..	2	155	118	..	.	244	162	247	771		771
Dharangaon	6	561	1	21	7	582	561	24	2	1,019	580	1,078	3,259		3,259
Erandol	4	369	1	24	5	397	368	..	8	571	632	777	2,356		2,356
Jalgaon	3	361	1	25	4	386	544	438	..	2,527	.	645	4,154		4,154
Nandurbár	3	299	1	18	4	317	356	5	..	780	845	689	2,174		2,174
Bhadgaon	1	237	1	22	2	259	316	5	..	374	405	589	1,689		1,689
Sávda	4	332	1	16	5	348	429	..	2	935	478	914	2,758		2,758
Yával	4	461	1	37	5	500	448	2	..	586	792	824	2,662		2,662
Sháhádá	2	174	..	..	2	174	197	138	..	213	311	588	1,447		1,447
Prakásha	1	139	..	..	1	139	106	1	..	103	230	222	662		662
Shirpur	2	378	1	11	3	389	346	..	2	736	380	592	2,003		2,003
Sindkheda	1	107	..	..	1	107	93	..	..	570	272	269	1,204		1,204
Betávad	1	129	.	..	1	129	89	..	27	1,601	200	276	2,253		2,253
Taloda	1	174	..	..	1	174	181	..	..	342	192	349	1,024		1,024
Total	56	6,081	13	321	69	6,402	6,807	818	323	16,514	6,078	13,050	44,490		44,490
Total, Central Division ..	199	21,741	26	754	225	22,495	27,040	2,411	1,251	53,387	13,175	41,764	1,39,028		1,39,028

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON THE CONTRACT GRANT, *i.e.*, ON THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL COST.

Towns.	Number of Schools and Pupils.						Receipts.							Expenditure on Schools.
	Primary Schools.		Secondary Schools.		Total.		Fees.	Municipal Cess.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.	Extra Grant of Cess from District Boards.	Fixed Provincial Grants.	Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.								
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2		3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad.														
Prántij	2	500	1	22	3	522	525	25	8	420	519	785	2,282	2,282
Modása	2	504	..	..	2	504	285	102	5	379	309	592	1,672	1,672
Ahmedabad	12	2,392	..	..	12	2,392	3,462	..	37	3,969	300	3,425	11,193	11,193
Dholka	5	522	..	..	5	522	297	8	40	920	524	895	2,684	2,684
Sánand	2	370	..	..	2	370	199	21	..	476	298	524	1,518	1,518
Dhandhuka	4	470	..	..	4	470	398	34	..	735	656	802	2,625	2,625
Viramgám	4	564	..	..	4	564	319	10	..	1,488	150	948	2,905	2,905
Gogha	1	155	..	..	1	155	163	1	..	80	155	202	601	601
Total	32	5,477	1	22	33	5,499	5,648	201	90	8,467	2,911	8,163	25,480	25,480
Kaira.														
Kapadvanj	5	637	1	53	6	690	491	12	..	1,906	156	1,073	3,638	3,638
Dákor	2	399	..	..	2	399	226	65	..	756	200	411	1,658	1,658
Mehmadabad	3	473	..	..	3	473	339	21	..	264	220	809	1,653	1,653
Kaira	3	431	..	..	3	431	350	5	..	606	477	727	2,165	2,165
Nadiád	7	1,525	..	..	7	1,525	907	834	..	2,330	..	1,673	5,804	5,804
Total	20	3,465	1	53	21	3,518	2,373	937	..	5,862	1,053	4,693	14,918	14,918
Broach.														
Broach	12	1,982	..	..	12	1,982	1,030	400	420	3,683	500	3,034	9,072	9,072
Jambusar	8	682	..	..	8	682	365	200	..	1,202	600	1,184	3,551	3,551
Ankleswar	6	694	..	..	6	694	344	80	..	1,833	100	1,175	3,532	3,532
Total	26	3,358	..	..	26	3,358	1,739	680	420	6,723	1,200	5,393	16,155	16,155
Surat.														
Surat	16	2,490	..	..	16	2,490	2,504	..	225	4,730	..	3,219	10,678	10,678
Bulsár	6	603	..	..	6	603	526	330	..	797	294	973	2,920	2,920
Ránder	1	257	..	..	1	257	166	110	..	179	140	317	912	912
Mándvi	4	328	..	..	4	328	142	6	...	400	442	359	1,349	1,349
Total	27	3,768	..	..	27	3,768	3,338	446	225	6,106	876	4,868	15,859	15,859
Panch Mahals.														
Godhra	5	589	1	56	6	645	762	6	..	2,133	..	1,232	4,133	4,133
Dohad	6	543	1	11	7	554	260	21	216	1,277	..	711	2,485	2,485
Total	11	1,132	2	67	13	1,199	1,022	27	216	3,410	..	1,943	6,618	6,618
Thána														
Thána	6	752	1	20	7	772	1,153	424	312	719	325	1,465	4,398	4,398
Bassein	7	687	1	80	8	767	1,475	205	606	843	596	1,326	5,051	5,051
Bandora	3	253	1	20	4	278	453	416	20	1,276	..	430	2,595	2,595
Bhiwndi	6	685	..	..	6	685	464	174	..	2,841	840	1,485	5,804	5,804
Kalyán	5	485	..	..	5	485	447	351	..	681	492	979	2,950	2,950
*Mahim	2	315	1	10	3	325	118	604	..	84	921	513	2,240	2,240
*Kúrla	3	104	1	47	4	151	..	440	..	100	..	109	649	649
Total	32	3,281	5	177	37	3,458	4,110	2,614	938	6,044	3,174	6,307	23,187	23,187
Total, Northern Division	148	20,481	9	319	157	20,800	18,230	4,905	1,889	36,612	9,214	31,867	1,02,217	1,02,217
Southern Division.														
Belgaum.														
Belgaum	6	1,085	..	..	6	1,085	1,157	5	4	3,280	87	1,581	6,114	6,114
Athni	4	347	1	52	5	399	396	8	..	1,114	208	715	2,401	2,401
Nipáni	3	331	1	33	4	364	307	1		1,104	75	609	2,156	2,156
Gokák	5	406	1	48	6	454	529	..	..	999	101	824	2,453	2,453
Saundatti	3	332	1	50	4	382	412	..	..	1,088	..	629	2,129	2,129
Yemkanmardi	1	190	1	23	2	213	260	..	..	401	30	278	969	969
Total	22	2,691	5	206	27	2,897	3,021	14	4	8,046	501	4,636	16,222	16,222
Dhárwár.														
Dhárwár	12	1,417	..	..	12	1,417	1,176	26	35	3,811	..	2,037	7,085	7,085
Hubli	13	1,652	..	..	13	1,652	1,256	66	15	4,139	..	2,568	8,043	8,043
Gadag	6	657	..	..	6	657	598	..	..	1,561	..	1,093	3,252	3,252
Navalgund	3	290	1	19	4	239	441	..	10	509	..	409	1,369	1,369
Nargund	4	242	..	..	4	242	225	..	..	636	..	727	1,587	1,587
Ránebennur	5	406	1	31	6	437	385	..	..	896	..	673	1,954	1,954
Háveri	3	251	1	36	4	287	272	2	..	462	334	527	1,597	1,597
Byadgi	2	150	1	24	3	174	108	31	..	583	..	271	993	993
Total	48	4,995	4	110	52	5,105	4,460	125	60	12,596	334	8,306	25,880	25,880
Bijapur.														
Bijápur	8	537	..	..	8	537	568	..	..	1,116	610	1,083	3,377	3,377
Bágalkot	5	435	..	..	5	435	322	..	..	1,463	..	913	2,698	2,698
Ilkal	3	242	..	..	3	242	192	..	..	503	230	439	1,364	1,364
Total	16	1,214	..	..	16	1,214	1,082	..	..	3,082	840	2,435	7,439	7,439

* Fees for the primary schools under Municipal Boards, Máhim and Kúrla, are Rs. 273 and Rs. 69 respectively.

APPENDIX D—*concluded.*

Towns	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON THE CONTRACT GRANT, i.e., ON THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL COST.													
	Number of Schools and Pupils.						Receipts.							
	Primary Schools.		Secondary Schools.		Total.									
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Fees.	Municipal Cess.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.	Extra Grant of Cess from District Boards.	Fixed Provincial Grants.	Total.	Expenditure on Schools.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2		3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued*							Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Kánara														
Kárwár	10	742	1	33	11	775	340	288	.	1,819	500	1,355	4,302	4,302
Kumpta	7	610	..	..	7	610	315	146	21	1,687	136	959	3,264	3,264
Sirsi	4	553	1	58	5	611	393	24	..	1,771		851	3,039	3,039
Haliyál	4	308	1	26	5	334	153	54	7	760	625	809	2,408	2,408
Total	25	2,273	3	117	28	2,390	1,201	512	28	6,037	1,261	3,974	13,013	13,013
Ratnágiri														
Ratnágiri	3	457	..	..	3	457	638	..	..	618	575	855	2,686	2,686
Chiplún	1	258	1	27	2	285	483	..	2	904	..	401	1,818	1,818
Dápoli	1	157	..	..	1	157	143	..	.	98	353	247	813	813
Vengurla	2	555	..	..	2	555	437	..	2	1,110	..	626	2,175	2,175
Rájápur	1	230	..	..	1	230	325	..	..	518	..	309	1,152	1,152
Total	8	1,657	1	27	9	1,684	2,026	..	4	3,248	928	2,438	8,644	8,644
Kolába														
Alibág	2	303	..	..	2	303	353	27	6	351	620	868	2,227	2,227
Mahád	2	286	1	34	3	320	495	28	..	365	760	865	2,513	2,513
Pen	3	295	1	49	4	344	728	64	..	847	770	931	3,340	3,340
Panvel	4	403	1	48	5	451	709	58	12	679	762	1,068	3,278	3,278
Uran	3	251	1	42	4	293	248	131	..	181	180	519	1,259	1,259
Roha	3	358	..	..	3	358	405	78	..	226	620	667	1,996	1,996
Total	17	1,896	4	173	21	2,069	2,938	386	20	2,649	3,712	4,908	14,613	14,613
Total, Southern Division	130	14,726	17	633	153	15,359	14,728	1,037	116	35,658	7,676	26,690	85,811	85,811
SIND.														
Karáchi														
Karáchi	15	1,257	..	..	15	1,257	1,681	387	1	7,274	..	3,209	12,552	12,550
Sehwan	1	101	1	61	2	162	271	...	..	817	500	557	2,145	2,145
Buhak	1	93	..	..	1	93	..	.	..	669	300	244	1,213	1,213
Mánjhand	1	67	..	..	1	67	..	...	...	330	78	166	574	574
Kotri	3	185	1	58	4	243	224	20	...	1,878	...	585	2,707	2,707
Tatta	3	341	1	60	4	401	1,012	54	5	2,618	800	1,981	6,470	6,470
Keti Bandar	1	74	..	...	1	74	.	18	...	500	..	169	683	683
Mirpur Batoro	1	76			1	76	.	97	...	393		148	638	638
Total	20	2,194	3	184	29	2,378	3,188	576	6	14,485	1,678	7,109	26,992	26,980
Hyderabad														
Hyderabad	14	1,637		...	14	1,637	1,063	158	...	9,506	...	3,963	14,690	13,170
Tando Muhammad Khán	1	36	.	..	1	36	19		.	378	..	420	817	817
Tando Alahyar	1	63	.	..	1	63	..		..	394	...	299	693	693
Tando Adam	1	150	.	..	1	150	..		.	312	..	491	803	803
Nasarpur	3	253	.	..	3	253	...	58	...	799	687	895	2,439	2 289
Hála	1	84	.	.	1	84	18	...	.	483	..	425	926	926
Matári	1	54	.	..	1	54	2	..	...	247	..	248	497	497
Total	22	2,277	..	.	22	2,277	1,102	216	..	12,119	687	6,741	20,865	19,195
Shikárpur														
Shikárpur	12	1,831	..	..	12	1,831	1,232	..	2	8,649		3,898	13,781	10,767
Sukkur	4	399		.	4	399	310		...	3,124	.	1,455	4,889	4,889
Rohri	2	216	1	93	3	309	922	58	.	1,151	500	1,517	4,128	4,128
Lárkhána	4	395	1	121	5	516	880	256	.	2,429	..	2,246	5,811	5,770
Kambar	1	68	1	27	2	95	44	70	..	756	.	392	1,262	1,262
Ghotki	1	50	..		1	50	.	64	2	162	200	179	607	542
Rato-dero	1	64	.		1	64	.	24	..	303	300	88	715	715
Garhi Yásin	1	92	1	18	2	110	57	40	1	731	.	400	1,229	1,229
Total	26	3,115	4	259	30	3,374	3,445	512	5	17,285	1,000	10,125	32,372	29,252
Upper Sind Frontier														
Jacobabad	4	181	1	17	5	198	196	.	..	2,223	.	909	3,328	3,328
Thar and Párkar District														
Umarkot	1	110	1	26	2	136		.	.	1,084	...	537	1,621	1,621
Mitti	1	244	.		1	244			.	481	...	240	721	706
Total	2	354	1	26	3	380			.	1,565	..	777	2,342	2,327
Total, Sind	80	8,121	9	486	89	8,607	7,891	1,804	11	47,677	3,365	25,661	86,899	81,062
GRAND TOTAL	563	65,069	61	2,192	624	67,261	67,879	9,657	3,287	1,83,334	33,330	1,25,488	4,12,955	4,08,138

APPENDIX E.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 10.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1888.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 1029, dated 26th December 1887—Submitting the opinion of the Advocate General regarding the Elphinstone College property.

Letter to His Excellency the Governor, dated 21st December 1887, from Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit.

RESOLUTION.—On January 19th, 1887, the Governor in Council announced the intention of the Government of Bombay to commemorate the Jubilee Year of the Reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by founding a Technical Institute, and he expressed his confidence that it would command the liberal and hearty support of the public. In the following March, Government were able to acknowledge the liberal grant voted by the Municipal Corporation and the generous assistance promised by the G. I. P. Railway Company and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Mr. Joshua King also contributed the liberal sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Institute for a special purpose, and negotiations were set on foot both with the Ripon Fund Committee and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Memorial Fund Committee. A Board of Management was constituted and the Honourable F. Forbes Adam, C. I. E., was appointed Chairman. The Committee of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Memorial Fund readily responded to the wishes of Government, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the celebration of the Royal Jubilee handed over a balance of Rs. 35,381 to Government on behalf of the Institute, which Institution was by Government Resolution No. 1044, dated the 30th June 1887, named the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. In addition to these repeated manifestations of the cordial and generous interest taken by the public in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Governor in Council has now the pleasure of recording a further conspicuous instance of private liberality. The Honourable Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Kt., has offered to convey to Government his property, known as the Hydraulic Press, in exchange for the Elphinstone Arts College Buildings and adjoining land, which he will then convey to Government for the purposes of the Institute. The value of this property is estimated at three lákhs of rupees, and provided no unforeseen difficulties occur, the Governor in Council accepts it with gratification and will place the Elphinstone College Buildings at the disposal of the Board of Management about the middle of April. This may be considered as provisionally settled and the Public Works Department should be informed with a view to making the Hydraulic Press ready for its new requirements. The Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will now be able to proceed with the matters and appointments that are under their consideration. But in the meanwhile the relations of Government with the Elphinstone College property require that in accordance with the advice given by the Honourable the Advocate General the directions of Her Majesty's High Court should be taken as to the steps necessary for giving effect, consistently with the law, to the proposed enlargement of the Educational system of this Presideney. The Judicial Department should be requested to take immediate steps accordingly.

4. In another direction the wise benevolence of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit has been evinced by an offer on his part of a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 towards the foundation of a lying-in hospital. The Governor in Council feels that an immediate acknowledgment is called for of such beneficence, and he trusts that the arrangements may soon be completed which will enable the Government to make it fully available for the public welfare.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BOMBAY.
1888.

The Board.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. MR. F. FORBES ADAM, C. I. E.

MEMBERS.

THE HON. SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, KT.
MAJOR-GENERAL J. H. WHITE, R. E.
THE HON. MR. K. T. TELANG, C. I. E.
DR. T. BLANEY.
THE HON. MR. PEROZSHAW M. MEHTA.
COLONEL G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R. E.
KHA'N BAHA'DUR M. C. MURZBA'N.
BUDROODIN TYABJEE, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ., C. S. I.
SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL, ESQ.
MAJOR W. S. S. BISSET, R. E., C. I. E.
G. COTTON, ESQ.
HARKISSONDASS NUROTUMDASS, ESQ.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, ESQ.

PRINCIPAL.

J. P. PHYTHIAN, ESQ., C. E.

FEE.

Day Students Rs 3 per month payable in advance.
Evening Students Re. 1 per month payable in advance.

The Fee covers one Technological group with its complementary Science Subjects and Laboratory practice.

THE SESSION CONSISTS OF TWO TERMS.

The first term will commence on the second Monday in November (*i. e.* the 12th November 1888), and will end on the third Saturday in April (*i. e.* the 20th April 1889).

The second term will commence on the second Monday in June (*i. e.* the 10th June 1889), and will end on the third Saturday in September (*i. e.* the 21st September 1889).

Provisional arrangements are being made to start the Day Classes for Machine Drawing on the 1st of September, and they will be carried through to the first term, which will commence on the 12th of November 1888. It is also intended that Steam and Physics classes should be opened about the 1st of October and continued as above until the beginning of the first term. Arrangements for Evening Classes will be hereafter settled.

Further information respecting the Technological Cotton Class of the Ripon Textile School and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Technical Mechanical Engineering School will be published as soon as arrangements are completed.

The Principal will receive callers on Monday between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock and on Thursday from 2 to 3-30 o'clock.

TIME TABLE.—*Session 1888-89.*

DAY.—CLASSES.	10-30 to 11-30 A. M.	11-30 A. M. to 12-30 P. M.	12-30 to 1-30 P. M.	1-30 to 2 P. M. Tiffin.	2 to 3 P. M.	3 to 4 P. M.	EVENING CLASSES.
Monday.	Steam Lecture. — Principal.	Machine Drawing. — Assistant and Principal.			Electricity and Magnetism Lecture. | Physical Laboratory Electricity Magnetism. } Practice. Principal and Demonstrator.		7 to 9 P. M. Machine Drawing. Assistant. 7 to 8 P. M. Steam Lecture. Assistant.
Tuesday.	Mechanics Theoretical & Applied Lecture. — Principal.	Electricity and Magnetism Physical Laboratory Practice. — Demonstrator and Principal.			Machine Drawing. — Assistant and Principal.		7 to 8 P. M. Mechanics Lecture. Assistant. 7 to 9 P. M. Physical Laboratory Practice. Electricity and Magnetism. Demonstrator.
Wednesday.	Steam Lecture. — Principal.	Machine Drawing. — Assistant and Principal.			Sound, Light or Heat Lecture. | Physical Laboratory Sound or Light. } Practice. Principal and Demonstrator.		7 to 9 P. M. Machine Drawing. Assistant. 7 to 8 Sound & Light Lecture. | 8 to 9 Phy : Lab : Practice. Demonstrator.
Thursday.	Mechanics Theoretical & Applied Lecture. — Principal.	Physical Laboratory Practice Heat Steam, Theoretical Mechanics. — Demonstrator and Principal.			Machine Drawing. — Assistant and Principal.		7 to 8 Steam Lecture. | 8 to 9 Phy : Lab : Practice Heat-Steam. Assistant.
Friday.	Steam Lecture. — Principal.	Machine Drawing. — Assistant and Principal.			Electricity and Magnetism Lecture. | Physical Laboratory Electricity Magnetism. } Practice. Principal and Demonstrator.		7 to 9 Machine Drawing. Assistant. 7 to 8 Electricity & Magnetism Lecture. | 8 to 9 Physical Laboratory Practice. Demonstrator.

List of Instruments required for the Machine Drawing Classes.

The articles may be obtained at the Institute at the following prices:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
First Session.—A case of Drawing Instruments containing at least 6 in. Compass, pen and pencil legs, 6″ Drawing pen, if English made, German Silver	9	0	0
If Swiss made	7	13	0
N B.—This case will serve for the first session.			
45° Set Square 6 in. pearwood	0	2	0
60° Do. 8 in. do.	0	2	0
A Horn Protractor for measuring Angles, semicircular, 4½″ diameter	0	6	0
An ordinary Pocket Rule, boxwood, 1 ft., four fold plain...	0	12	0
Write name in ink on the three tickets provided, and attach them to the two triangles, and on the bottom of case of Instruments, which must *not* be left at the Institute.			
A Drawing Board and T Square must *not* be purchased by First Session Students, as they are provided by the Institute on loan per Session ending September ...	1	0	0
The Drawing Board is 16″ × 23″ × ¾″ thick, with clamps screwed on the back to protect edges, and to allow for expansion or contraction of wood, the clamps project ¼″; for Demy Drawing Paper 15½″ × 20″.			
The T Square is of teakwood, blade screwed on stock level with the face of Drawing Board, 23 in. over all, the edge not bevelled, blade 21 in. by 2 in. by 3/32 in. thick, stock about 9 in. by 2 in. by 5/16 in. thick.			
The following articles, which constantly require replacing, may be obtained at the Institute:—			
A sheet of (Monckton's) Demy Drawing Paper, 15½ in. by 20 in	0	1	0
A Black Lead Pencil, H, silver stamped and polished, to be cut to a chisel or flat point	0	2	0
A piece of Compass Pencil	0	0	6
A piece of vulcanized India Rubber	0	1	0
Four Drawing Pins, brass flat heads, 7/16 in. diameter ...	0	2	0
Half piece of Indian Ink, rectangular gold	0	3	0
Shallow earthenware Inking-in-Dish, 2 in. diameter ...	0	1	0
Note-Book ruled into square for Sketches and Notes, 40 pages	0	2	0
Second Session.—Case of Drawing Instruments in flat Morocco case, English made electrum, 6 in. compass, pen point, pencil point, 5-in. divider, bow pen, bow pencil, drawing pen, pencil	16	0	0
Do. do. in Brass and flat Mahogany case	9	8	0
45° Set Square 8 in. vulcanite	1	2	0
60° do. 10 in. do.	1	2	0
A Protractor, boxwood, 6 in. ordinary with diagonal scale.	0	12	0
Boxwood Scale, 12 in., containing 8 scales, 3 in. to ⅛ in. to a foot...	1	14	0
Second Session Student to provide an extra thick best Pine Drawing Board, 23 in. by 31 in., with projecting clamps slots and screws to allow for expansion and contraction, one edge inlaid with ebony, for Imperial Drawing Paper, 22 in. by 30 in.	5	10	0
T Square, 31 in. long, best pear tree, taper blade screwed on head	1	14	0
Write name in ink on the five tickets provided, and attach them to the bottom of case of Instruments, two triangles, front of Drawing Board and T Square.			
A sheet of Imperial Drawing Paper, 22 in. by 30 in. ...	0	4	0
Third Session.—Case of Drawing Instruments, Stanley's English made, square Mahogany case, lined with velvet, lock, etc, containing best brass 6-inch single jointed compasses, with ink and pencil points, and lengthening bar; ink and pencil bows; a pair of dividers, set of three spring bows, two drawing pens, pricker, knife key; set of ivory scales, (or ivory sector, protractor and parallel.)	37	8	0
This case is suitable for the three Sessions.			
Set Squares and Protractor as in Second Session set.			
A Third or Second Session student may provide an extra thick best Pine Drawing Board, 28 in. by 41 in., with projecting clamps, slots and screws to allow for expan-			

	Rs.	a.	p.
sion and contraction, one edge inlaid with ebony, for double Elephant Drawing Paper, 27 in. by 40 in ...	9	0	0
T Square 42 in. long, best pear tree, taper blade screwed on head	2	10	0
Write name in ink on the tickets provided, and attach them as in the case of Second Session Students.			
A sheet of Whatmans Double Elephant Drawing Paper, 27" × 40".	0	6	0

TEXT BOOKS REQUIRED FOR A THREE-YEARS' COURSE MACHINE DRAWING.

FIRST SESSION.—Vere Foster's Practical Mechanical Drawing each T 1 and T 2 (*Blackie.*)	0	2	0
Cryer and Jordan's Machine Construction and Mechanical Drawing (*Heywood.*)	1	14	0
Low's Machine Design (*Longmans.*)	1	14	0
SECOND SESSION.—Busbridge's Working Drawings of Machines and Engines (*Busbridge, London.*)	5	10	0
Unwin's Elements of Machine Design (*Longmans.*) ...	4	8	0
to work with Diagrams provided by the Institute.			
THIRD SESSION.—Technological subject special Drawing.			
Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery (*Macmillan.*) ...	9	6	0
Kennedy's Reuleaux' Kinematics of Machinery (*Macmillan.*)	15	12	0

STEAM.

FIRST SESSION.—Reed's Engineer's Head Book to the examinations for certificates of competency as Engineers (*Reed, Sunderland.*)	8	4	0
Guthrie's Experiments in Heat, Sound and Light (*Chapman & Hall.*)	0	3	0
SECOND SESSION.—Goodeve's Steam Engine and Gas Engine (*Crosby Lockwood & Co.*)	4	8	0
THIRD SESSION.—Jamieson's Steam and Steam Engines (*Griffin.*) ...	5	6	0
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering (*Griffin*) ...	13	8	0
Rankine's Manual of the Steam Engine and other Prime Movers (*Griffin.*)	9	6	0

MECHANICS :—THEORETICAL AND APPLIED

FIRST SESSION.—Goodeve's Manual of Mechanics (*Longmans.*)	1	14	0
Worthington's Physical Laboratory Practice, first course (*Rivington's.*)	3	6	0
Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics (*Longmans.*) ...	4	8	0
SECOND SESSION.—Perry's Practical Mechanics (*Cassell.*)	2	10	0
Goodeve's Elements of Mechanism (*Longmans.*) ...	4	8	0
THIRD SESSION.—Kennedy's Lectures on Kinematic Models (*Macmillan.*)		...	
Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery (*Macmillan.*) ...	9	6	0
Kennedy's Reuleaux' Kinematics of Machinery (*Macmillan.*)	15	12	0
Rankine's Machinery and Millwork (*Griffin's.*) ...	9	6	0
Rankine's Applied Mechanics (*Griffin.*)	9	6	0

PHYSICS.

Sound, Light and Heat.

FIRST SESSION.—Lees' Sound (Acoustics), Light and Heat (*Collins.*) ...	2	4	0
Guthrie's Experiments in Sound, Light and Heat (*Chapman & Hall.*)	0	3	0
SECOND SESSION.—Advanced experiments in Sound and Light, Deschanel's Natural Philosophy by Everett, Part IV (*Blackie.*) ...	3	6	0
Heat, Deschanel's, ditto. Part II	3	6	0
THIRD SESSION.—Ganot's Physics, Experimental and Applied, by Atkinson (*Longmans.*)	11	4	0

Electricity and Magnetism.

FIRST SESSION.—S. P. Thompson's Electricity and Magnetism (*Macmillan.*)	3	6	0
Guthrie's Experiments in Electricity and Magnetism (*Chapman*)	0	3	0
Guthrie's Magnetism and Electricity (*Collins.*) ...	2	8	0
SECOND SESSION.—Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics for Schools, Vol. I, Electricity and Magnetism (*Macmillan.*)	1	14	0
THIRD SESSION.—Ayrton's Practical Electricity (*Cassell & Co.*) ...	5	10	0

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMITTANCE.

Name in Full _____

Residence and its No. _____

Age last birth-day _____

Caste or Race _____

Birth-place _____

Where educated and how far _____

Languages known _____

Previous employment _____

Proposed future employment:— As Mechanical Engineer _____ / As Cotton Manufacturer _____ / or other _____

Responsible known Person's Signature. _____

Date of Application _____

When received by Head Clerk _____

Date of Admittance _____ day of _____ 188 .

No. _____ for the Session 1888-89.

No. _____ on Register.

Qualification for Admission.

Day Students must be above the age of 14 years and have passed the V Standard, and produce a certificate to this effect before admission.

Evening Students must pass an Examination in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic before admission.

Dormitories.

A limited number of *Dormitories* are provided for the use of up-country students at the Institute, the charge being Rs. 1-8 per mensem for each student.

Subjects of Study.

To be filled in by the Head Clerk and retained by the Institute.

If you have passed any examination in Science, mark with your *initials* the Subject, Success, School and year.

Former Success, School and year.	Subjects.	Your Initials.	Principal's Remarks.
	Machine Drawing		
	Steam, Lectures and Laboratory Practice		
	Mechanics:—		
	Theoretical and Applied		
	Lectures and Laboratory Practice		
	Physics:—		
	Sound, Light and Heat		
	Electricity and Magnetism		
	Lectures and Laboratory Practice		

APPENDIX F.

Rules for regulating the admission of Candidates into the Lower Grades of the Public Service.

The following rules for regulating admission into the lower grades of the Public Service are framed in supersession of all rules at present in force in this behalf, and indicate the intentions of Government so long as the rules are not modified.

1. Except as hereinafter mentioned, these rules apply to all appointments in the Revenue and Judicial branches of the Public Service or Departments subordinate thereto, as well as any other branches of the service above those of a menial character to which His Excellency the Governor in Council may from time to time declare them to be applicable by a Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. They do not apply to persons already in the service, nor to graduates and others who have passed any special prescribed tests, nor to persons seeking employment in the Executive Police either on first appointment or on transfer to any post in the Police Department.

2. Hereafter no one will be eligible for employment in any appointment to which these rules apply, except—

(*a*) students who have passed an examination of the first or highest grade; that is to say, students who have passed the Bombay University School Final Examination in the subjects named in Rule 3, and students who have passed the Government of India Final Examination for European schools with the language named in Rule 4,

(*b*) holders of the 2nd and 3rd grade certificates of qualification which are mentioned in Rule 6,

(*c*) students who have passed any of the lower examinations of the Bombay University (Matriculation, the Previous Examination, or the First Examination for a degree) before September 1889,

(*d*) holders of 1st and 2nd class certificates issued by the Educational Department under the old rules.

3. Students who pass the University School Final Examination will be eligible according to the class in which they pass for admission to the Public Service, on the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(1) they must have taken Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese, or Sindhi as their *second compulsory subject; and

(2) amongst their optional subjects they must have passed in two of the following, *viz.*, Natural Philosophy, Biology, Agriculture and Drawing: Provided that a student who has passed the 2nd grade examination of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art will be eligible if he passed in Natural Philosophy, Biology or Agriculture; and a student who has passed the Final Examination of the High School Agricultural Class will be eligible if he passed in Natural Philosophy, Biology or Drawing.

4. Students who pass the Government of India Final Examination for European schools will be eligible for admission to the Public Service, provided they have passed the examination with Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi as their *second language, or have offered one of these languages as an *optional subject and passed in it.

5. Students who have passed a 1st grade examination according to Rules 3 or 4 will be eligible for admission into English or vernacular offices, according to the languages in which they have passed.

6. Certificates of qualification under Rule 2 (*b*) will be given to students who pass an examination according to Schedule A. (2nd grade) or B. (3rd grade):—

The 2nd grade certificate will qualify its holder for admission into an English or vernacular office, according to the language or languages in which the holder has passed.

The 3rd grade certificate will qualify its holder for admission into an English, Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi office according to the language in which the holder of the certificate has passed.

7. Excepting the Bombay University School Final Examination, the examinations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade certificates will be held by the Educational Department, and will, until further orders, be regulated by the following orders, *viz.*:—

(1). Examinations will be held every year at convenient centres in September, or as soon after as may be. The examinations will be held on dates (which will be the same for all the districts in a Division) to be fixed by the Educational Inspector and notified by the Collector three months before the examination.

(2). The Educational Inspector of the Division will superintend the examinations and will appoint the Examining Committees, which will consist of a President and two or more members to be selected from officers of the Educational or other Public Departments, or such representatives of non-Government schools as may be willing to serve.

* Urdu may be offered by candidates who desire employment in offices where Urdu is recognized as a vernacular.

(3). Applications for admission to an examination must be forwarded to the Educational Inspector or his Deputy on or before the 1st of August in each year. Each application must contain the name of the candidate in full and the name of the school (if any) from which the candidate is presented; and each application must specify the examination at which the candidate desires to appear, and the second language and the optional subjects (if any) to be taken up by the candidate. The Inspector will instruct a candidate to appear at a particular centre, in the event of there being any difficulty in examining him in the language he has selected at the centre he has chosen.

(4). Every male candidate must, before he is admitted to the examination, satisfy the Committee that he has completed his 17th year and has not completed his 25th year. In the case of female candidates, there is no restriction as regards age.

(5). The Educational Inspector will grant certificates to candidates who pass the examinations. Each 1st and 2nd grade certificate must bear the holder's signature in English characters, and each 3rd grade certificate must bear the holder's signature in the characters of his vernacular.

(6). The Director of Public Instruction will publish annually in the *Government Gazette* a list of candidates who pass for certificates of each grade. The names will be arranged for the divisions or districts in order of merit, and the total number of marks obtained will be shown opposite each name.

(7). No candidate who has once passed the examination and received a certificate will, under any circumstances, be allowed to re-appear for examination for a certificate of the same grade: provided that, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, holders of certificates may be permitted to appear for examination in optional subjects added to the examination since the date of their passing.

(8). Every candidate must pay a fee of Rs. 5 if a candidate for a 1st or 2nd grade certificate, and of Rs. 2 if a candidate for a 3rd grade certificate, before the examination commences. Duplicate certificates may be issued by the Educational Inspector on his being satisfied that the original certificate is lost or destroyed and on payment of a double fee.

(9). Detailed regulations, consistent with these rules, will from time to time be issued by the Director of Public Instruction to secure uniformity in the conduct of the examinations in the several Educational Divisions.

8. Holders of certificates will not be admitted to the Public Service until they have completed their 18th year.

9. Every person appointed to the Public Service in virtue of his eligibility thereto under these rules, will enter it, subject to the condition of passing any special examination required in the Department to which he is appointed.

SCHEDULE A.

2nd Grade Certificates

An alternative examination is offered, and certificates of 2nd grade will be given to candidates who pass in all the subjects of one or other of the schemes given below :—

1	2
(The medium of Examination will be English.)	(The medium of Examination will be English.)
(1). Arithmetic complete. Principles of Book-keeping by double entry.	(1). Arithmetic complete. Principles of Book-keeping by double entry.
(2). English— Reading and explaining 250 pages of a prose author and 1,000 lines of poetry. (Books to be prescribed a year before.) Grammar complete. Writing a letter on a subject given by the Examiner. Précis writing. (Hand-writing and spelling to be especially considered.)	(2). English— Reading and explaining 70 pages of a prose author and 400 lines of poetry. (Books to be prescribed a year before.) Grammar to correspond. Writing a letter on a subject given by the Examiner. Written translations into English from any easy narrative in Maráthi (Gujaráti Kánarese or Sindhi). (Hand-writing and spelling to be especially considered.)
(3). Maráthi (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi.) Reading and explaining the 5th Maráthi Book (6th Gujaráti). Grammar to correspond. Written translation from any easy narrative into Maráthi, (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi). Colloquial knowledge of Maráthi (Gajaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi).	(3). Maráthi (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi). Reading and explaining a standard prose author. (Book to be prescribed a year before.) Grammar complete. Written translation from the English book read into Maráthi, (Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi). Composing a report on a given subject (Modi or current hand).

(4). Outlines of the History of England and India. Elementary knowledge of the system of Government in India.
(5). General geography of the world, with special knowledge of the British Isles and of the British colonies and dependencies. General Physical Geography.
(6). The Sanitary Primer.

(4). Outlines of the History of England and India. Elementary knowledge of the system of Government in India.
(5). General geography of the world, with special knowledge of the British Isles and of the British colonies and dependencies. General Physical Geography.
(6). The Sanitary Primer.

Theoretical Mensuration may be taken up as an optional subject, and candidates who have passed in it, or who can produce a certificate of having passed in Drawing, Agriculture, Levelling and Surveying, Physiology or Botany, will have a preferential claim to appointments.

N. B.—1. Subject (3) of Scheme 1 will be compulsory on a candidate for an office in which a vernacular is required, but Urdu may be offered by a candidate for an office in which Urdu is recognized as a vernacular. The standard in Urdu will be the same as that prescribed for Maráthi, and the book to be taken up will be notified annually by the Educational Inspector.

2. A candidate for an office in which English only is required may, in place of subject (3) of Scheme 1, offer any portion of science treated in a popular way, equal in amount and difficulty to one of Macmillan's "Science primers."

3. A candidate for an office, in which Urdu is recognized as a vernacular, may offer Urdu in place of Maráthi under subjects (2) and (3) of Scheme 2.

SCHEDULE B.

3rd Grade Certificates.

An alternative examination is offered, and certificates of the 3rd grade will be given to candidates who pass in all the subjects of one or other of the schemes given below :—

1

(The medium of examination will be English).
(1). Arithmetic complete and Principles of Book-keeping by double entry.
(2) Reading and explaining 250 pages of an English prose author and 750 lines of English poetry. (Books to be prescribed a year before). Grammar complete.
Reading and explaining an official or mercantile letter.
(3). Writing a report on a subject given by the Examiner.
Dictation; hand-writing and spelling to be considered.
(4). History of India complete with some information about the system of Government.
(5). General geography of the world, with particular knowledge of India. Elementary Physical Geography.
(6). The Sanitary Primer.

2

(The medium of examination will be Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi).
(1). Arithmetic complete and native accounts.
(2). Reading and explaining the prose pieces in the highest reading book (Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi). Grammar complete.
Reading fluently any fair official manuscripts (Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi).
(3). Writing in current hand (Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi) a report on a subject given by the Examiner. Hand-writing, separation of words and punctuation in the above.
(4). History of India complete with some information about the system of government.
(5). General geography of the world, with particular knowledge of India. Elementary Physical Geography.
(6). The Sanitary Primer.

Theoretical Mensuration may be taken up as an optional subject, and candidates who have passed in it or who can produce a certificate of having passed in Drawing or Agriculture will have a preferential claim to appointments.

N.B.—1. As an alternative to subject (2) of Scheme 2, the following subject is allowed :—

(2). Reading and explaining the prose pieces in the highest reading book (Modi or Bálbodh) and the Akhlák-i-Kashi. Urdu Grammar complete.

Reading fluently any fair official manuscripts (Modi and Urdu).

2. A candidate for an office in which Urdu is recognized as a vernacular, may offer Urdu in place of Maráthi through the whole of Scheme 2. The reading book will be the Akhlák-i-Kashi.

APPENDIX G.

Physical Education.

Central Division—(Mr. Kirkham).—The importance of physical education is much more generally recognized than formerly, but I have no remarkable progress to record in any particular quarter of the Central Division. In Bombay there is a movement to provide the Central Gymnasium with more commodious quarters. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit has promised large assistance, and if the scheme is carried to completion the usefulness of the institution will be greatly extended. Amongst aided schools the Bombay High School deserves special mention for the prominence it gives to physical education, and most of the others do what they can. As regards the primary schools of the city of Bombay, little or nothing can be done, as they are, without exception, located in hired premises, which are at once very expensive and very unsuitable. Charges for rent consume Rs. 19,000 out of the municipal contribution for schools of Rs. 32,000, and, as I have repeatedly reported, the city does not possess a single school building with the proper appliances and surroundings for healthy school life. This capital deficiency will be one of the first claims on the attention of the new joint schools committee contemplated in the Municipal Bill now before the Government of India for sanction. In my districts all the high schools except Násik have school gymnasia, and I was particularly pleased with the working of that at Dhulia. At Sholápur also I found a marked appreciation of the value of out-of-door school games. The Poona camp school gymnasium continues to work well, and in the Local Board schools of the district I have to report the addition of apparatus to 7 schools and of school gardens to 3. In Sholápur, 3 district schools have subscribed for apparatus, and in Sátára also additions have been made, till we now reckon 18 fairly furnished gymnasia with 454 boys regularly practising. In Ahmednagar the total is 75 schools with apparatus and 500 boys and also 10 school gardens. In Násik, gymnastics do not appear to flourish, but in many of the large schools an attempt is made to keep up a kind of school drill. In Khándesh also the Deputy Inspector finds something like an aversion for bodily exercise in connection with schools. The Dhulia gymnasium, however, is effecting an improvement in this respect, and many boys from the municipal schools regularly attend it. The Municipality of Erándol deserves mention for its intelligence in applying its Jubilee fund to the purchase of a good set of gymnastic apparatus for its municipal schools. In our revised Training College Code, proficiency in gymnastics is required in each year's course; and as the new order of trained masters increases, the subject will attract increased attention in the district schools.

Northern Division—(Mr. Giles).—The Surat gymnasium is still a thing of the future, and the high school there is without proper apparatus. A Pársi gentleman in Broach has offered Rs. 1,500 to provide the high school with a covered gymnasium, and I hope his offer will be accepted. At present the school has no apparatus. The Nadiád School has sufficient apparatus, and it is in good order. In Ahmedabad there is apparatus, but the space for gymnastic exercises is very cramped. In all these schools cricket is played, except at Nadiád, where the boys have not yet been able to afford the expense. In Native States the high schools have good gymnasia, and cricket and foot-ball are popular. The head master, Bhávnagar High School, makes especial mention of the improvement in the physique of the boys now that the gymnasium is becoming popular. Both the training colleges are supplied with apparatus, and gymnastic exercises form a regular subject in the revised code. In primary schools some progress has been made in the supply of simple apparatus in the Ahmedabad District, and in Broach no less than 112 Local Board schools have apparatus. In Kaira, Surat and the Panch Maháls little has been done in this direction for want of funds. Thána, where funds are available, comes only next to Broach, having apparatus in 81 Local Board schools and in 4 schools under Municipal Boards. In Káthiáwár no advance has been made, and the Assistant Educational Inspector reports that 41 primary schools only have apparatus in good working order, and that in several places the apparatus has been broken, and not renewed. The total number of schools supplied with apparatus in the division is 279. Native games and simple exercises are generally practised where the master has had any training and is energetic. Special attention has been paid to school gardens in the Ahmedabad District, and 64 schools now have gardens. For Kaira and Broach the numbers are 17 and 11, but in Surat and the Panch Mahals nothing has been done in this direction. In these two districts the annual income of the Local Boards is entirely absorbed in providing for school establishments and such buildings as are absolutely necessary, and nothing can be spared for luxuries. In Thána the Deputy Educational Inspector is able to offer small rewards for good gardens, and reports that 34 schools have creditable gardens attached to them. The chief difficulty in this division in this respect is the want of water in the hot weather. As reported by me last year, the masters sometimes spend their own money on gardens, but get little help from the villagers, and often are unable to keep plants alive through the months of April, May and June.

Southern Division—(Mr. Patwardhan).—The Rájárám College and High School gymnasium is the best institution of its kind in this division and is doing excellent work under special teachers. The gymnasium attached to the Training College, Dhárwár, continues

to show satisfactory work, and the general health of the college students, the Principal says, has been exceptionally good throughout the year. The inconvenience referred to in Mr. Kane's report of last year has been removed, and the Dhárwár High School gymnasium is now well attended. The Belgaum High School has got a small but nice play-ground, and foot-ball continues to be the favourite out-door game. The Kárwár High School has some apparatus, but no play-ground—the plot of ground hitherto used, being occupied by its owner. An out-house in the rear of the high-school building at Ratnágiri has recently been converted into a suitable gymnasium, and a rough Badminton court has also been laid out close to it. Mr. Kelkar reports that the gymnastic teacher takes great interest in his work, and that physical exercise is popular in the school. The school gymnasia at Miraj, Sángli, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Ráindurg and Sávantvádi continue to work well under special teachers. Gymnastic apparatus has been set up, during the year, in the compound of the Bijápur English School, and Mr. Kirtane reports that boys have taken kindly to physical exercise. As regards gymnasia in connection with vernacular schools, I must say that the progress is very slow: only 14 schools in Dhárwár, 4 in Belgaum, 21 in Kánara, 2 in Ratnágiri and 25 in Kolába have some gymnastic apparatus purchased out of popular contributions, but the Deputy Inspectors are doing their best to encourage physical exercise among school children. School-masters have been asked to occasionally take out their pupils for exercise in native games and also to make small gardens with their assistance wherever conveniences exist. A few schools in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Kolába have got small gardens attached to them. During my tour I saw some school gardens, and was pleased with those at Rájápur, Chiplún, Tale, Nagam and Panvel.

Sind—(*Mr. Jacob*).—A liking for cricket is becoming general among Sind school boys. In all the high schools, clubs have been formed, and every member is required to pay a small subscription. The Karáchi High School has a strong 1st eleven, several of the boys having learnt to bowl round-hand, with a very fair "break" on it. This year they won one of their matches with the British regiment, and they also vanquished the Sind Arts College. But even in the primary schools the boys are discovering the delights of cricket; and I lately found several schools in the Naushábro Division where the game was being played with great spirit. A considerable advance has been made, during the year, in the encouragement of gymnastics in the Karáchi District. Ráo Sáheb Alumal supplied gymnastic apparatus* to 21 of his Local Board schools, and aroused an extraordinary amount of interest all over the zilla by the public exhibitions and inter-school gymnastic contests which he organised during his tour. In every case, judges were appointed, and the prizes decided by them were distributed on the spot. After two or three of these exhibitions had been held, boys crowded into them from neighbouring schools, and begged permission to compete in the sports, while at several places the Deputy Inspector was besieged with applications from masters and pupils for supplies of gymnastic apparatus. But our allotments for gymnasia were small, and in schools to which we could not supply them the Deputies have encouraged school games that do not require any special apparatus. The tug-of-war, the long and high jump, races, and some of the country games peculiar to Sind, as a rule, follow the annual distribution of prizes. The Deputy Inspector of Hyderabad reports that he has also introduced a simple system of school drill, and that he has instructed his masters to note in their quarterly returns what their pupils have been doing by way of physical exercise.

* Consisting of parallel bars, horizontal bar, malkham and clubs, &c.

APPENDIX H.

Central Book Depôt.

The Government stock account is shown below :—

Receipts	Rs	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs	a	p.
Balance on the 1st April 1887	1,00,128	1	10	Sale proceeds	9,388	13	0
Value of new stock received during the year	9,967	4	10	Commission and discount to vendors ..	1,079	13	3
Indian Law Reports ...	5,961	0	0	Indian Law Reports	4,211	0	0
Old books, &c., sold by auction ..	34	7	4	Distributed and written off, &c.	1,845	11	11
				Balance on the 31st March 1888 .	99,565	7	10
Total	1,16,090	14	0	Total .	1,16,090	14	0

The number of depôts for the sale of school books has fallen from 213 to 189. The stock account of the year is as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 1st April 1887 ..	3,75,688	0	2	Stock sold	2,01,837	0	2
				Written off .	1,208	6	8
New stock	1,82,854	8	3	Balance on the 31st March 1888	3,55,497	1	7
Total	5,58,542	8	5	Total .	5,58,542	8	5

The cash account is as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 1st April 1887 .. .	51,962	8	1	Debt discharged	961	2	5
Sale proceeds .. .	2,01,837	0	2	Re invested in stock	1,13,867	4	2
Debts remaining unpaid .	1,875	7	1	Rewards to authors . .	500	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts	2,701	1	2	Commission to vendors . ..	9,139	14	8
				Discount to purchasers	22,494	13	11
				Packing, transit and contingent charges	5,115	14	0
				Insurance.	2,000	0	0
				House rent ..	3,848	12	1
				Postage, dead stock, &c. ..	2,137	12	11
				Salaries and allowances .	13,491	8	10
				Accountant General's charges .	1,020	0	0
				Written off, &c.	18	4	6
				Balance on 31st March 1888—			
				Rs. a p.			
				Cash in Treasury 74,269 15 9			
				Cash in hand 1,107 5 7			
				Outstandings . 8,493 2 8			
					83,870	8	0
Total	2,58,376	0	6	Total	2,58,376	0	6

The stock account of the Sind Book Depôt is shown below :—

Receipts	Rs.	a.	p	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a	p
Balance on 1st April 1887 .. .	31,715	7	3	Value of books sold .	10,712	3	0
				Value of books written off	3,220	3	9
Value of new stock ..	12,912	5	0	Balance on 31st March 1888 .	30,695	5	6
Total	44,627	12	3	Total	44,627	12	3

The cash account of the Sind Book Depôt is as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a	p.	*Disbursements*	Rs.	a	p
Balance on 1st April 1887 ...	9,804	13	8	Printing and paper charges . .	6,924	3	10
Sale proceeds ..	10,712	3	0	Purchase of books and maps	1,469	0	3
Miscellaneous	10	2	4	Commission . . .	307	11	3
Interest on fixed deposit	120	0	0	Discount to private vendors . ..	1,011	13	0
				Contingent charges	286	12	1
				Audit ..	41	0	0
				Balance on 31st March 1888 ..	10,606	10	7
Total	20,647	3	0	Total .	20,647	3	0

APPENDIX I.

Provisional Rules for Government Scholarships in High and Special Schools.

His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions, until further notice, the following Scholarships for each Collectorate or District of the Presidency:—

Collectorate or District.	Number of Scholarships to be offered annually.
Bombay*	2
Poona	3
Sholápur	3
Sátára	3
Khándesh	3
Ahmednagar	3
Násik	3
Thána	3
Surat	3
Broach†	3
Kaira	3
Ahmedabad‡	3
Panch Mahals	3
Ratnágiri	3
Kolába	3
Dhárwár	3
Belgaum	3
Bijápur	3
North Kánara	3
Karáchi	2
Hyderabad	2
Thar and Párkar	2
Shikarpur	2
Upper Sind Frontier	2
	66

* Includes Aden. † Includes Camp Baroda. ‡ Includes Camp Deesa.

2. The first Scholarship in each District is open to general competition, but the second and third Scholarships are reserved for candidates who belong to classes that are backward in English education. Where two close Scholarships are given, the one is reserved for Mahomedans, and the other for backward classes excluding Mahomedans.

3. The Scholarships are open to candidates from any school in the British Collectorate or District to which the Scholarships are attached; but no candidate will be allowed to compete who has not been a *bonâ-fide* student of the school for at least 12 months immediately preceding the examination.

4.* The examination for these Scholarships will be held in the month of September of each year. No candidate above the age of 13 years on the 1st of September will be eligible for the open Scholarships, and no candidate above the age of 15 years on the 1st of September will be eligible for the close Scholarships.

5. The Scholarships will be awarded by a Committee to be appointed by the Educational Inspector for each District, on the results of an examination held at centres which will be notified in the *Government Gazette*. The names of the successful candidates and the schools at which they were prepared will also be published annually in the *Government Gazette*.

6. Applications for permission to compete at the examination must be made in the printed form appended (see Appendix A). The form will be supplied by the Inspector on application. An examination fee of Rs. 2 will be charged to each candidate.

7. The examination for the Scholarships will be in the subjects mentioned in Appendix B.

8. Each Scholarship will be of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem, and will be tenable for four years from the 1st of January succeeding the examination, conditionally on the regular attendance, good conduct and satisfactory progress of the holder at any public institution§ in the Presidency, which is recognized by the Department as teaching a course prescribed by Government. No Scholarship shall be withdrawn from its holder for misconduct, or for any other cause, without the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, which should be obtained through the Educational Inspector. All scholars must be presented before the Government Inspector at the annual inspection of the schools which they attend

§A public institution is an institution which is open to Government inspection and submits annual returns to the Educational Department

9 The holder of a Scholarship will be liable at any time to be examined by the Educational Inspector or his Deputy, and on proof of unsatisfactory progress to be deprived of his Scholarship.

10. The Scholarship must be drawn quarterly in arrears, upon printed bills* signed by the holder and countersigned by the Head Master of his school; and the holder of a Scholarship cannot change his school without the sanction of the Educational Inspector.

* The form of bill is given in Appendix C.

11. Holders of Scholarships who attend Government schools will be required to pay the fees levied from other students.

N.B.—These rules apply to girls, as well as boys.

APPENDIX A.

To

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR,

SIR,

I request permission to compete at the next Scholarship Examination to be held at _____.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name with father's name and surname)_____
(Race or creed and caste)_____
(Age next birth-day, with date of birth-day)_____
(Name of present school)_____
(Post office address)_____
(Enter day and year of application)_____

Certificate by the Head Master of the Applicant's School.

I certify that_____has been a *bonâ-fide* student in my school for the last _____and that his age as above entered is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct.

Date_____

_____188 . Head Master of _____

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

(The medium of Examination will be the Vernacular of the Collectorate or District.)

1. *Arithmetic.*—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Simple and Compound Proportion, Simple Interest and Practice.
2. *Vernacular.*—(Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese, or Sindhi.)

   Reading with understanding from any book equal in difficulty to the highest book of the Departmental Series, with Grammar to correspond.

   Reading with understanding 150 verses of a poet equal in difficulty to Raghunáth Pandit. 100 lines of poetry by heart. (In place of the poetry, candidates may bring up Reading and Writing in Urdu; or an elementary knowledge of Arabic or Persian.)

   Writing five lines to dictation from the reading book. Full writing book to be shown (current hand).

   Written Translation of five lines from the English Reading Book.
3. The *History* and *Geography* of India.
4. *English.*—Reading any book equal in difficulty to the 3rd Departmental Reading Book, with explanation in the Vernacular and simple Parsing in English.

   Writing half text or small hand. Full writing book to be shown.

   Written Translation into English of five short sentences from any Vernacular book equal in difficulty to the 3rd Vernacular Book. Spelling to be taken into account.

APPENDIX C.

Form of Scholarship Bill.

Her Majesty's Government of Bombay.

Bill for Scholarships for the Quarter ending _____ 188

Name of Holder in full.	Monthly Rate of Scholarship.	Amount payable.

Certified that each of the above-named scholars was regular in attendance, diligent and well-behaved during the quarter for which the Scholarships now claimed are due.

_____ 188

_____
Head Master

Passed for Rupees _____

_____ 188

Educational Inspector,
_____ Division.

PROVISIONAL RULES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN MIDDLE AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council approves, until further notice, of the following Scholarships for each Collectorate or District of the Presidency :—

Collectorate or District.	*Number of Scholarships to be offered annually.
†Bombay	2
Poona	3
Sholápur	3
Sátára	3
Khándesh	3
Ahmednagar	3
Násik	3
Thána	3
Surat	3
‡Broach	3
Kaira	3
§Ahmedabad	3
Panch Mahâls	3
Ratnágiri	3
Kolába	3
Dhárwár	3
Belgaum	3
Bijápur	3
North Kánara	3
Karáchi	2
Hyderabad	2
Thar and Párkar	2
Shikárpur	2
Upper Sind Frontier	2
	66

2. The first Scholarship in each District is open to general competition, but the second and third Scholarships are reserved for candidates who belong to classes that are backward in English education. Where two close Scholarships are given, the one is reserved for Mahomedans, and the other for backward classes excluding Mahomedans.

3. The Scholarships are open to candidates from any school in the British Collectorate or District to which the Scholarships are attached: but no candidate will be allowed to compete who has not been a *bonâ-fide* student of the school for at least twelve months immediately preceding the examination.

4. The examination for the Scholarships will be held in the month of September of each year. No candidate above the age of 10 years on the 1st of September will be eligible for the open Scholarships, and no candidate above the age of 12 years on the 1st of September will be eligible for the close Scholarships.

5. The Scholarships will be awarded by a Committee, to be appointed by the Educational Inspector for each District, on the results of an examination held at centres which will be notified in the *Government Gazette*. The names of the successful candidates and the schools at which they were prepared will also be published annually in the *Government Gazette*.

6. Applications for permission to compete at the examination must be made in the printed form appended (see Appendix A). The form will be supplied by the Inspector on application. An examination fee of one rupee will be charged to each candidate.

7. The examination for the Scholarships will be in the subjects mentioned in Appendix B.

8. Each Scholarship will be of the value of Rs. 3 per mensem, and will be tenable for three years from the 1st of January succeeding the examination, conditionally on the regular attendance, good conduct and satisfactory progress of the holder at any public institution‖ in the Presidency, which is recognized by the Department as teaching a course prescribed by Government. No Scholarship shall be withdrawn from its holder for misconduct, or for any other cause, without the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, which should be obtained through the Educational Inspector. All scholars must be presented before the Government Inspector at the annual inspection of the schools which they attend.

‖A public institution is an institution which is open to Government inspection, and submits annual returns to the Educational Department.

*In large districts the number of Scholarships may be doubled. †Includes Aden ‡Includes Camp Baroda
§Includes Camp Deesa.

9. The holder of a Scholarship will be liable at any time to be examined by the Educational Inspector or his Deputy, and on proof of unsatisfactory progress to be deprived of his Scholarship.

10. The Scholarship must be drawn quarterly in arrears, upon printed bills* signed by the holder and countersigned by the Head Master of his school; and the holder of a Scholarship cannot change his school without the sanction of the Educational Inspector.

*The form of bill is given in Appendix C.

11. Holders of Scholarships who attend Government schools will be required to pay the fees levied from other students.

N. B.—These rules apply to girls as well as boys.

APPENDIX A.

(This form will be printed in the Vernacular of the District.)

To

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR,

_____

SIR,

I request permission to compete at the next Scholarship Examination to be held at _____

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name, with father's name and surname)_____

(Race or creed and caste)_____

(Age next birth-day, with date of birth-day)_____

(Name of present school)_____

(Post Office address)_____

(Enter day and year of application)_____

Certificate by the Head Master of the Applicant's School.

I certify that _____ has been a *bonâ-fide* student in my school for the last _____, and that his age as above entered is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct.

Date_____

_____ 188

_____

Head Master of _____

APPENDIX B

Subjects of Examination.

(The medium of Examination will be the Vernacular of the Collectorate or District.)

1. Arithmetic up to Compound Proportion, Simple Interest and Vulgar Fractions. English Tables. Mental Arithmetic.
2. Reading with understanding from any book equal in difficulty to the 4th Departmental Book (5th Gujaráti), with Grammar to correspond. 150 lines of poetry by heart. (In place of the poetry, candidates may bring up a book equal in difficulty to Holroyd's 4th Urdu Book.) Reading well-written MSS.
3. Writing to dictation 4 lines from the book read. Full copy-books to be shown (small hand).
4. History of the Province, and general Geography of India, with particular knowledge of the Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX C.

Form of Scholarship Bill.

District Local Board _____ Dr.

Bill for Scholarships for the Quarter ending _____ 188 .

Name of Holder in full.	Monthly Rate of Scholarship.	Amount payable.

Certified that each of the above-named scholars was regular in attendance, diligent and well-behaved during the quarter for which the Scholarships now claimed are due.

_____ 188 _____

Head Master.

Passed for Rupees _____

_____ 188

Educational Inspector,

_____ Division.

No. 2121.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1888.

Read the Report by the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88 forwarded with his letter No. 4375, dated the 10th October 1888.

RESOLUTION.—In reviewing the report on public instruction for the year 1887-88 it will be convenient to follow the divisions of the subject pursued in the Resolution of Government No. 1822 issued on November 25th, 1887. Government observe that the report is submitted in good time, and that it contains in a very small compass all the tables of interest required by Government, and a brief account of all classes of institutions and educational agencies. The main fact which will receive consideration in this review was the education of 484,059 pupils in 8,274 public institutions, of whom 49,172 were girls, against 476,299 pupils returned last year of whom 47,300 were girls. But besides these students in the public schools, the Department has registered an attendance of 70,339 pupils in private institutions, making a grand total of 554,398 at school or college, which represents 27 per cent. of boys and 3 per cent. of girls at school, of the school-going age. But while it is valuable to keep in sight the work done by private institutions some of which will hereafter be transferred to the aided list, it is with the 484,059 pupils of public institutions that Government are at present concerned. In the last year arts colleges alone showed a decrease, whilst attendance rose in every other class of institution and extended to every class of the community. Arts colleges have this year nearly recovered lost ground, while professional colleges show a falling off. Otherwise the increase is general, and every race, especially Mahomedans and aborigines, have contributed to it.

Attendance in public schools.

2. It cost Rs. 52,13,920 to provide this education, of which sum fees supplied 20·6 per cent. against 19 last year; provincial funds 31 per cent. against 35·8; and local and municipal rates respectively 15·7 and 5·3 against 14·1 and 4·2 per cent. in the preceding year. Native States and private sources account for the rest of the expenditure. A few remarks are suggested by these statistics. The fee receipts have risen to Rs. 10,75,025 or more than one-fifth of the whole expenditure. The proportion of the whole cost which fees bear in each class of institution is as follows. In institutions maintained by the Department they contributed last year 31 per cent. and this year 32; in local board and municipal schools 11 and 15 per cent. against 9 and 18 respectively this year; and in Native States 9 per cent. against 11 per cent. There is thus on the whole an improvement which Government note with satisfaction as due to the attention called to the subject last year. The falling off in the fees of schools maintained by the district boards requires further analysis. Those boards spent less on secondary instruction and more than maintained the rate of fees in such schools; but in primary schools, although they spent Rs. 32,776 over the expenditure of last year, they collected less fees by over Rs. 14,000. The free education given to girls does not account for the loss, and it is worthy of passing comment that the expenditure on girls' education has decreased. The loss is therefore confined to primary schools for boys. In paragraph 31 of the report it is stated that fees have realised in board schools Rs. 1,90,608, whereas in General Table IV the total fee receipts of local boards are given at Rs. 1,20,741. The Director has, however, added the fees of municipal primary schools for boys to those of board schools, which together make up Rs. 1,90,608, and his reason appears to be that the transfer of schools from local boards to municipalities has rendered an accurate division impossible. The decrease noted above in fee receipts of board schools is accordingly presumed to be nominal, due in part to the omission this year from the local board list of the schools in Bombay City, which are comparatively rich in fee receipts, and in part to other changes of classification. In schools aided by the boards, by Native States or by Government, the fee receipts have risen to 31 per cent. against 27 in the previous year. Thus it appears

Ways and means. Fees.

that fees have everywhere borne a larger share of the cost of education, except perhaps in schools managed by local boards. The percentages given are calculated on the total cost of education including buildings, furniture, inspection and all manner of charges. The highest of all percentages is that of fees in secondary schools for boys maintained by the Department, where the income from this source represents 58 per cent. of the direct charges of maintenance, exclusive of the indirect charges mentioned above, against 57 per cent. last year notwithstanding a reduction in the expenditure on such schools. Before dismissing the important subject of fees Government note that the financial contract estimated the fee receipts at Rs. 3,00,000 against Rs. 2,65,000 proposed by this Government. The report shows that the estimate of this Government was rather more correct since the fee receipts in Government institutions produced Rs. 2,79,529. Turning from fee receipts to the provincial expenditure, Government observe that the reduction of 4 per cent. is almost wholly accounted for in indirect charges, the item for building grants having fallen from Rs. 1,54,340 to Rs. 45,162. The provincial expenditure on University education has increased by Rs. 44,000 owing to greater aid given to arts colleges, with a corresponding decrease on secondary schools. In primary education provincial revenues have contributed Rs. 22,000 less, and in special education Rs. 10,000 less. In colleges and secondary schools maintained by the Department there has been an increase of expenditure. The total net provincial expenditure was kept below the contract assignment, the chief saving being under the heads of "Grants-in-aid," "Government colleges and schools, general," and "Inspection."

Provincial supplies.

The slight increase in the expenditure from local and municipal rates calls for no particular notice. The local boards spent more on schools and on buildings. The increase in expenditure from municipal rates was Rs. 40,000. In connection with this subject it is convenient to notice that 563 primary and 61 secondary schools are maintained by municipalities on the contract grant, at which 67,261 pupils attend. The local boards maintain 4,370 schools with 225,167 pupils, and aid 492 schools, an increase of 363 since last year, with 12,921 pupils. The public institutions of all sorts numbered 8,274, of which 1,985 were in Native States. The balance 6,289 were distributed over 6,147 British towns or villages out of a total number of 24,799, so that with the unrecognised schools there was a school to every 20 square miles of area, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of every hundred of the British population attending them.

Local rates.

3. The distribution of the total expenditure of Rs. 52,13,920 is very satisfactory. 83 per cent., against 80, in the previous year was spent on direct educational charges, primary schools receiving 43·8 per cent. of the whole. Of the provincial expenditure 33·5 per cent., as against 31·6, was devoted to primary education. Local boards and Municipalities spent a smaller proportion than last year on primary education, the latter contributing more largely (5 per cent.) to arts colleges, a diversion of funds which requires careful watching. Education was generally more expensive, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being 9·4 against 8·10 in the previous year. The increase in arts colleges was the most remarkable, a pupil in the Government arts college costing Rs. 494 against Rs. 380 in the previous year, and in aided colleges Rs. 218 against Rs. 136. Secondary education cost more, but special was cheaper, and primary education was more expensive. On the whole, Government are pleased to observe that the directions given in their review on education for last year have been carefully observed. Aided education has developed and attracted a larger share of the total expenditure, fees have increased, and building grants have been reduced.

Apportionment of funds.

4. Looking now to the results of general education, the Governor in Council observes an increase of 65 in arts colleges, of which 51 represent the increased attendance in aided colleges. Both the Gujarát and the Sind College have shared in the improvement, and the former has contributed 2 degrees of Bachelor of Arts to the list of success in the University examinations. The Government of India have treated the service of certain Professors lent to the

General results of the year in higher education.

college as pensionable. The University entrance examination still monopolises the ambitions of students in the high schools, since the University Final Examination for the numerous students who cannot afford or do not require a collegiate education has not yet been introduced. This delay is to be regretted because the scheme has been approved in principle by the University, and has been recognised by Government as a test for the public service. Meanwhile its soundness has been demonstrated by the demand for it in other parts of India, and the Bombay University, which has the credit of having been the first to realise the value of the reform, will possibly not be the first University to give effect to it. Out of 3,012 candidates sent up, 823 against 527 out of 2,452 last year passed the Matriculation Examination. The disfiguring element in the statistics is the failure of 1,454 candidates out of 1,555 sent up from private tutors. Last year the time of the examiners was wasted on 1,024 candidates out of 1,066 registered as from private tuition. The matter formed the subject of certain comments addressed by gentlemen engaged in education to Government, and extracts from their opinions were forwarded to the University for such consideration as they might see proper to give to them in view of the restoration of the old rule which protected the interests of public schools. Despite the unnecessary alarm expressed in some quarters last year as to the injury likely to be done to higher education by the development of technical instruction, or of a modern side to High Schools as an alternative to the University curriculum, 20,155 male students, against 19,752 in the previous year, attended high schools. In Government schools there was a reduction of numbers, the tendency being to divest high schools of their lower classes and to raise their standard while benefiting aided schools. Thus, at Dhulia and Kárwár, aided schools have taken over lower standards from the high schools, and in Hyderabad a similar change is contemplated. In middle schools, the feeders of the high schools, there is a considerable increase in the attendance of 918 boys chiefly in the Central Division, the Southern Division being stationary. The aided schools account for 520 of the increase, and while local boards have retired from secondary education the municipal boards have opened two more schools in the Northern Division and largely increased their attendance in the Southern Division. But the increase as apportioned to the Divisions is complicated for purposes of comparison by changes which have added Thána to the Central Division. Government regret that the Bijápur school, which takes the place of a high school, has not been favourably noticed, and improvements in this school are under their consideration. In Sind Mr. Jacob's vigorous and undivided attention to education is producing many reforms which are not recorded in statistics, but besides them the following statistical information deserves notice. Fees in high schools have improved, and in the municipal middle schools, except at Lárkhána, there are signs of a growing appreciation of the value of fees not merely to school proprietors but to the cause of education. The exertions of Khán Bahádur Kadirdád Khán have received a well merited notice in the report.

General results of the year in primary education.

5. Turning next to primary education, the Governor in Council notices that 409,164 boys, or constables, are at school against 403,677 in the previous year. The time has now arrived when the municipal and local boards should be able to give a satisfactory account of their stewardship. It has just been noticed that municipal boards have increased the attendance in middle schools for boys to 3,074 from 2,799, and it may be added that they spent Rs. 46,807 against Rs. 34,648 in the previous year on secondary schools for boys. But the principal trust which devolved on them was to supply primary education, on which it appears that they spent Rs. 3,71,143 against Rs. 3,25,716 and the numbers apparently increased to 62,758 boys from 58,324. These figures, which are taken from General Table III, do not agree with the figures in the table given in paragraph 30 of the report, which shows a reduction from 63,523 boys in municipal schools in 1886-87 to 62,758 in the year under review. The change is due probably to transfers of schools, as it appears that 5,199 boys have been removed from the returns of local board schools given in paragraph 34 of last year's report to municipal schools for 1886-87 in paragraph 30 of the present report. The result is that the increase of expenditure is nominal, and the decrease of attendance of 765 boys is a real loss. This decrease in the attendance at municipal schools for boys is much to be regretted, since for many years the progress of

primary education was most marked in those centres of population which constitute the present municipalities. Actually more schools have been opened, but the attendance has fallen off. Government would be glad to learn in future reports whether the municipalities have spent more on aided primary schools, so as to make up for the decreasing attendance in their own institutions, and to be assured that they are not neglecting the education of the masses for the more ambitious pursuit of secondary education. In the Southern Division the enhancement of fees is said to be the cause of a loss of 455 boys, while in Sind three municipalities have been abolished. There is reason to fear that discipline has somewhat relaxed in municipal schools owing to the control being exercised by a board instead of by a single Inspector. But this is only a passing feature, and if the boards show that they can keep up and improve the attendance as the Inspectors did before they were constituted, control over their subordinates will doubtless be vested by the board in hands, which will enforce discipline. The local board schools contributed 212,300 to the total of 409,164 boys in primary schools. Here also there is a falling off, confined to the Southern Division, which loses more than Sind and the Northern Division have gained. Mr. Patwardhan, the Inspector, attributes this unfortunate result to the observance of the rules to prevent irregular attendance, which elsewhere do not appear to have retarded progress. Government trust that the statistics of next year, when this disturbance will have settled itself, will show an improvement. In Sind also some losses are attributed to careless registration in the past, but there is a net gain in the attendance which is not exclusively due to the transfer of municipal schools. Aided primary schools have improved their attendance, but the chief compensation to the losses in board and municipal schools is supplied by Native States, in which the attendance rose by over 6,300 boys. Of the attendance in local board schools the largest proportion of cultivators' sons was in the Northern Division, and the smallest in Sind. The Northern Division shows considerable improvement in aided primary schools, a feature which is also noticeable in Káthiáwár and especially in Porbandar. The States of Kolhápur, Sángli and Sávantvádi have also shown increased attention to the claims of indigenous schools. Night schools flourish most in the Central Division.

Female education.

6. Female education advances slowly. A few (276) boys attend primary schools for girls, while 14,623 girls attend schools for boys. Altogether in public and private schools 53,526 girls are returned, being 3 out of every hundred girls who ought to be at school. 49,172 girls attend public schools. Of them 45,809 are in primary schools, the Northern Division taking the lead. Of the rest, 1,236 attend high schools which are confined to the Central Division and to Sind, and 1,972 attend middle schools, the Northern Division standing out as the most advanced of all localities outside the City of Bombay. Aided enterprise practically fills up the whole space in the provision of secondary female education, with the solitary exception of the Poona High School for girls. In that institution Government notice a falling attendance of 57 against 69 in the previous year, the cost to Government having risen per head to Rs. 159-8 against Rs. 140-12 in the previous year. The total cost to Government of this institution was Rs. 9,889 exclusive of the municipal contribution. It is observed that Government contributed less than the above sum as an aggregate grant-in-aid to four European female aided schools, St. Peter's, Cathedral, Educational Society's and Victoria Schools, whose aggregate attendance was 581. The Inspector gives a very favourable account of the Poona High School, as to classification of caste and age and as to results. The four aided schools mentioned above are also spoken of in the highest terms of praise and the financial contrast is therefore marked. It should be mentioned that the attendance in European schools for girls was 1,741 and Normal schools for mistresses account for 126, of whom 34 are in Native States.

Special classes of the community.

7. In connection with the education of special classes, Government are glad to observe that the suggestion made last year has already been adopted, and that the Wadhwán school holds its own as a model to other tálukdári schools which act as its feeders. The Pálanpur Victoria School does not, however, advance

according to expectation. Mr. Jacob's proposal for a special school at Nasarpur, which might become the provincial Sardárs' School for Sind, is one which Government would be glad to entertain if funds were available. The attendance of Mahomedans has increased to 62,729 against 60,972 last year, the figures for each stage of instruction being shown below with the figures for last year compared in brackets, namely, in Colleges 30 (35); in secondary public schools 1,790 (1,657); in primary 60,638 (59,077); and in special public schools 221 (203). The foundation of the Honourable Kázi Sháhbudin's scholarships shows an awakened interest in Mahomedan education, and indicates how much may be done by judicious patronage. The tendency noticed last year in favour of the ordinary as against the special Mahomedan schools continues, and is a very satisfactory feature. The aboriginal tribes, whose backwardness Government noticed in their review last year, have added 1,039 to their attendance of 4,805 last year, but only 9 of this class, instead of 17, are in secondary schools. The account given by Mr. Giles is interesting; but as it is of importance to encourage the most intelligent of each considerable class of the community to qualify for Government service, it is hoped that no efforts will be spared to assist the best of them to pursue higher education. It should be stated whether the abolition of free studentships has deterred any of those who last year attended middle schools from continuing their course. The attendance of depressed classes has risen from 8,269 to 9,360; but here again there is an even more serious falling off in the numbers attending secondary and special schools. If this tendency increases Government would be glad to consider any remedy which the Director can propose. The want of a few Kolis or other aboriginal classes to serve in the Forest, Police and other Departments of Government is an administrative need, and if a few of them can be induced to qualify by any special measures Government would be glad to consider any proposals in that direction.

European schools.

8. The returns of European education show an attendance of 3,327, instead of 3,272 last year, whose education cost provincial revenues Rs. 68,904 inclusive of indirect charges and of industrial schools against Rs. 1,55,025 in the previous year. Only 140 were learning a vernacular language. There was a very large inclusion in the return of Portuguese and Native Christians. The improvement in instruction is shown by 354 in the high stage against 315, and by 691 pupils in the middle stage against 606 in that stage in the previous year. Fees showed a considerable increase. The number of Europeans and Eurasians in arts colleges was 10 against 9, and in colleges of all sorts only 38 against 68 last year. In special schools there were 64 against 59 pupils of this class registered last year. The least satisfactory features of European education are the want of adequate representation in collegiate education, and the paucity of numbers who are acquiring a vernacular language. Without the former the prizes of the public service cannot be reached, and without the latter this class of the population must find its sphere of usefulness in the Indian community much narrowed.

Special instruction.

9. Under the important head of special instruction there was a discrepancy pointed out in the review of the report for last year which has now been explained. The result is that 2,242 pupils are now returned against 2,225, the correct figure of last year. Agricultural classes show a decrease, and industrial schools an increase of 83. The attendance of pupils from the general schools in these special classes of drawing, agriculture and industry has, however, considerably increased. Government are glad to learn that the experiment, as it was considered, of aiding the Normal school at Ahmednagar has proved a complete success. The Ahmedabad college for masters maintains its high reputation, and the new Barton College at Rájkot has made an excellent commencement under Miss Spencer. Mr. Jacob and Mr. Patwardhan, in their respective Divisions, have brought their special experience to bear on the training schools which much required improvement. The increased attention to drawing is satisfactory, and Government will be glad if funds allow the provision of local inspection for the numerous and scattered drawing classes whose work is now only tested by a distant central examination. The School of Art has suffered from the absence of its Principal. The tendency to be satisfied with an education which stops short of its full reward pointed out by Mr. Griffiths is not peculiar to the

School of Art. Both in the arts colleges and in the special colleges there is a great need of endowments similar to the fellowships in English colleges, which might induce the most promising students to prolong their residence and devote themselves to that research or finish which makes all the difference between academic success and first rate attainments. The most important event of the year in special education was the arrangement of the difficulties which have since the close of the year 1887-88 enabled the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to be established Apart from this, the improvement of the Ratnágiri School of Industry, and the development of small industrial schools in the Presidency and in the Native States, are measures which were not neglected in 1887-88 and will hereafter assist the general scheme of which the Institute is only one although the most important part.

Concluding remarks.

10. The report establishes the facts that there is abundance of scope and demand both for a University education and for special or technical instruction; that aided enterprise may be relied on to conduct and enlarge educational operations in this Presidency to the fullest extent; and that the broad lines laid down by the Court of Directors, and re-affirmed by the Education Commission, have proved a sound foundation for the superstructure which the Education Department of the Bombay Presidency has so successfully raised upon them. The Government institutions are now considerably reduced, and care must be taken to keep those that remain models of other institutions and sources of supply for trained masters. The year has witnessed further progress on the lines of Government Resolution No. 1938, dated October 29th, 1885. Revised rules for regulating the admission of candidates into the public service have been issued, and the opportunity taken to co-operate with the Bombay University in recognising the University School Final Examination. It is a matter for regret that the first examination under the new scheme was not held last year, but it is hoped that the report for the current year will record the successful launching of a reform which is meant to encourage a modern and practical education and to give it the high patronage of the University, to whose varied activity Government must always look as the best lever to educational progress. At last the scheme of scholarships suggested in the Court of Directors' despatch has been introduced, and the whole plan of school education, whether general or special, whether departmental or aided, placed on an equal footing of competition for the prizes that Government can offer. The transfer of the Elphinstone College from the quarters which it has long occupied by the liberality of the late Sir Cowasji Jehanghir, Knight, C.S.I., to a more central and convenient locality near the University has been effected, and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has commenced its career. The liberality of the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Knight, of the public of Bombay, and of Mr. Joshua King, C.S., as well as the able management of the Board presided over by the Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., and joined by the trustees of the Ripon Memorial Fund, have rendered possible the new direction now offered to the intelligence and industry of Bombay. On the whole the public bodies entrusted with school management have responded fairly to the responsibilities put upon them, and have to some extent overcome initial difficulties. The Governor in Council looks with confidence to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, not only to administer its school fund to the best advantage, but to afford an example to other municipalities, which will affect the whole Presidency and not merely its chief city to which their control is confined. The Department under Mr. Chatfield has in the past year parted with still more of its direct interests; and although financial necessity compelled Government to abolish one of the Inspectorships in the interests of Sind, there has been no relaxation of supervision or want of support to aided institutions and educational projects of all sorts. Government are glad to acknowledge the good work done by the officers of the Department, whether professorial, inspectorate, or scholastic. A forecast of their liabilities for grants-in-aid for the next few years was lately made by Government, who trust that the state of the finances will enable them to give effect to it. But in estimating the annual State expenditure on education it is important not to overlook the large educational capital invested in the past, and the position which the University and other educational bodies independent of Government have acquired. The Governor in Council regrets the loss which the University

has sustained in its late Vice-Chancellor the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West's retirement, and the prolonged absence of Mr. Wordsworth from the direction of the Elphinstone College. But the educational interests which have been excited and the public demand for instruction that has been created afford the best guarantee for the uninterrupted progress of education in the future, despite the losses in the ranks of educational service which are inevitable in India. The creation of a valuable fee revenue, which last year aggregated 10¾ lákhs of rupees, is no small achievement, and the model institutions which the State will still maintain with its agencies of inspection and its training colleges are the best aids which Government can promise to education in the future.

11. Copies of the report and this Resolution of Government should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Secretary of State for India, } By letter.
The Government of India, }
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors,
The Revenue Department,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Editors' Table, Bombay, Poona and Dhárwár,
The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.